

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man

July 10, 1918

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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The most important event of the past week from the standpoint of the organized farmers, was the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg. The council was in session for two days and each province was fully represented. A full report of this meeting is published on the next page.

The land question is occupying a larger and larger place in the thoughts of serious-minded men. There is recognition everywhere that Canada has made a serious bungle in handling her great heritage—the prairie. The Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg, of which two members of The Guide staff are members, has formulated a plan for assisting in bringing idle land under cultivation. Under the heading Idle Agricultural Lands, the plan is given in this issue.

Railway competition used to be put forward as the antidote for exorbitant freight rates in the western provinces. Well, we got railway competition, which was followed last year by an increase of 15 per cent. in the rates, and now the railways are to get another increase of 25 per cent. on trans-continental shipments. The action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the question appears in the reports of its meeting. The matter is treated editorially in this issue, which also contains a splendid article on The People and the Railroads, by our Ottawa correspondent.

Last week we reported that The Guide's circulation had passed the 40,000 mark. It keeps right on climbing. Now it is over 42,000. The circulation department is the busiest department of The Guide these days. "Every member a Guide reader" should be the slogan of each local of the farmers' organizations.

The big summer fairs are with us again and for the next few weeks will claim a share of the attention of thousands of farmers. Our field representative is attending all the big shows and full illustrated reports of them will be published in The Guide. Next week the Calgary fair report, with illustrations of some of the outstanding prize winners, will appear. All lovers of live-stock—and who does not like a showman's winner—will peruse these reports with interest.

Latest reports of crop conditions indicate that there are large areas in the west where prospects are very discouraging. In fact, signs are not wanting that a difficult situation with regard to seed grain may arise in some districts. The situation is no less serious with regard to feed. Steps are being taken to move feed where it is most needed and cattle to where feed is more abundant. The adverse conditions are especially deplorable on account of the acute need for more food but they are beyond control. The farmers have done what they could.

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# Canadian Council of Agriculture

**A** FULLY attended meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday of last week. Representatives were present from the three prairie provinces and from Ontario. The latter province was represented by Secretary Morrison of the U.F.O., H. B. Cowan, C. W. Gurney and Colonel Fraser. The chief subject of discussion was the situation that had been created, especially in the farming industry, by the order-in-council of April 21, cancelling exemptions of young men from 20 to 22 years of age. With the serious situation of the western front carefully in view, a resolution was framed and passed outlining the council's attitude with regard to future drafts, so that these might be made with the least disturbance to essential industries, while at the same time providing adequate reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary forces. The attention of the board of grain supervisors was drawn to the serious seed grain situation which may arise in certain parts of the west owing to the unfavorable prospects for the 1918 harvest. Conferences with the Credit Men's Association and with representatives of the banking interests, were dealt with and left in the hands of the executive to arrange. Mr. Norman P. Lambert, of The Guide editorial staff, was appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, his duties to commence immediately. Questions relating to taxation were also discussed, and it was felt that this matter would require full and careful consideration by the Council at a future meeting. Roderick McKenzie gave an interesting report of his recent tour through eastern Canada, stating that the prospects for rapid extension of the farmer's movement in Quebec and the maritime provinces were very promising.

## The Military Situation

President H. W. Wood explained that many requests had been coming in from farmers that a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be called to deal with the situation which had arisen as a result of the cancellation of exemptions under the Order-in-Council of April 20. The executive had therefore decided to call a meeting. There was, he said, a sentiment among the people that the Council should come together and take some responsibility regarding the matter which was agitating the minds of farmers throughout Canada. Referring to his visit to the Ontario Farmers' Convention at Toronto, Mr. Wood stated that he went there to assure the farmers that the executive of the Council was not going to antagonize their action. There was, he said, no difference of opinion among the farmers as to the carrying on of the great enterprise to which the resources of the country in men and materials had been pledged. There should, however, be a statement by the council regarding its position on the further cancellation of exemptions.

## Ontario's Position

Secretary Morrison of the United Farmers of Ontario stated that the Ontario farmers had accepted what Mr. Wood said in Toronto, and wished to maintain the friendliest relations with branches of the movement in other parts of Canada. The sentiment had spread to the back concessions, however, that the western farmers were not with them in their representations to the government on the military question. It was difficult to get at all the farmers because they had no official organ, and the city press was prejudiced against them. The U.F.O. was doing its best to eradicate the wrong impression as rapidly as possible.

The reason why Ontario had acted was explained by Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, a publication which is strongly backing the movement in that province. Last fall, he said, the government had given definite assurances regarding the exemption of men who were so situated that drafting them would seriously curtail production. This

## Important meeting held at Winnipeg—Effect of Draft thoroughly reviewed—Recommendations made to the Government—Matters affecting agriculture dealt with

had been followed by flooding the country with literature in which the pressing need for foodstuffs was strongly emphasized. The farmers had been told that two million Italian soldiers were being kept out of the war on account of the impossibility of feeding them and that four million people had starved as a direct result of the war. The government's assurance regarding the exemptions and the campaign for greater food production had had its effect. Farmers had laid out money to improve their equipment and had done everything to increase their acreage and yield. Many young farmers had married on the strength of the exemptions which had been granted them. Everyone was buckling down in so

what they had been told was their part in winning the war. Then suddenly, in the middle of seeding the exemptions of thousands of men were cancelled, with the result that agricultural production on hundreds of farms had been demoralized. The Ontario farmers had no members of parliament to bring these facts to the attention of the government. First they had acted by sending a deputation to Ottawa. They believed that the government, engrossed in its work, did not know the effect the call would have on the production of foodstuffs. To members of the government they stated that they were ready to fight or to produce. The result of their reception decided them to make their demon-



Norman Lambert,  
Newly appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

stration at Ottawa. C. W. Gurney, formerly manager of

the United Farmers of Ontario's commercial activities, also dealt with the activities of the deputation, of which he had been a member, at Ottawa. They had not asked for wholesale exemptions but had requested that managers or keystone men on farms be granted leave of absence; that young men who were the sole owners of farms be also granted leave of absence, and that young men who had married on being granted exemptions be placed in the married men's class. They had been assured by one cabinet minister that their representations were in line with representations that were being received by the government from other farmers. The acute situation that had developed by the time the Toronto meeting was held had been aggravated to a large extent by the action of the military authorities in ordering drafts to move while leave of absence proceedings were being conducted.

Colonel Fraser, an old military man, stated that the recent developments had marked an epoch in the farmers' movement in Ontario. Ontario farmers were looking to the Canadian Council of Agriculture to go on record as to its attitude regarding the military situation as it applied to farmers.

## The Council Goes on Record

As a result of the discussion a committee of the Council was appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the government embodying the views of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on how future drafts should be made. At a later session a tentative draft of the resolution was submitted. It was then thoroughly discussed, the time of two sessions being largely devoted to it. During the discussion on the resolution the fact was emphasized that farmers were not opposed to a strong war policy, nor to doing their share in carrying such a policy out. It was stated, however, that greater care should be taken in making the drafts if the morale of the people, and particularly that of farmers, was not to be demoralized. The chief objection was not raised to the Military Service Act or to the Order-in-Council which cancelled the exemptions of men from 20 to 22 years of age, but rather to the action of minor officials who had been entrusted with carrying these measures into effect. Some of the members of the Council are actively engaged on leave of absence boards. They stated that many cases had come to their attention of gross injustice being perpetrated by minor military officials. Commanding officers, it appeared from the statements made, were, on the whole, fair in their attitude. One of the greatest difficulties was to get leave of absence for those who were entitled to it under the Order-in-Council. Many young men did not know how to go about securing leave of absence and it was an easy matter for minor officials to put obstacles in their way. Evidence was not lacking that drafts were being moved before there was any opportunity for instituting proceedings for the men included in them who were entitled to such leave of absence. In some cases they had been successful in having such drafts held. After a very full discussion the resolution which appears on this page was passed unanimously and forwarded to the government.

One of the points emphasized, especially by the representatives from Ontario, was that though the scope of the press of the country was strictly limited in criticizing the government and its actions, no limit of law, truth or reason were recognized by the daily press in reporting the proceedings of the big farmers' meetings in Ontario. These held both in Ottawa and Toronto had been grossly misrepresented in the reports that had been published broadcast. The speeches of the most extreme men in the meetings, made under the stress of great excitement, and which had met with no approval of the conventions, had been made to appear as voicing the attitude of the meetings.

Continued on Page 16

## Resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture re Cancellation of Exemptions

The Canadian Council of Agriculture in meeting assembled July 5 and 6, 1918, in the City of Winnipeg, desires once more to place on record its conviction that the supreme work of the Allied nations is the winning of the war, and that in this work, Canada should continue to bear its part in the most effective way. In this declaration, the Council believes that it voices the opinion of those engaged in the great agricultural industry of Canada.

Recognizing that the government, because of the needs of the military situation at the front, deemed it necessary to cancel all military exemptions as provided for in the order-in-council of April 20, and understanding that the government is prepared to bear the full responsibility for its actions, the Council, because of its intimate knowledge of the agricultural situation throughout Canada, desires to call attention to the following:

First: That because of the large number of voluntary enlistments from the farms of Canada and the extreme labor shortage due to this and other causes, the action of the government in cancelling exemptions has very seriously interfered with production, and will further materially reduce the production of livestock, grain and other products of the farm during 1918.

Second: That the indiscriminate calling of young men bears with exceptional hardship upon the agricultural industry inasmuch as the young people of our farms have been trained for farm work almost from infancy, and therefore are qualified to undertake responsible tasks on the farms at a much earlier age than in the case with young men who enter special occupations in urban centres, and further, the older sons having left the home farms, the responsibility for conducting the farm operations in many cases rests entirely on these young men.

Third: That the desire of the government that leave of absence should be granted in cases of extreme hardship has not been achieved in a large number of cases as a result of the ill-advised and arbitrary actions of minor military officials, which has led to much unrest throughout the country, and we would instruct our executive to lay the situation thus created fully before the government, with the object of preventing further miscarriages of justice such as have occurred in connection with the drafting of young men between the ages of 20 and 22 years, and of ensuring leave of absence, as provided for by the government, to those entitled to that right.

Fourth: That before making further changes in the Military Service Act, or calling up men of the 19-year-old, and 23 to 26-year-old classes, at present on leave of absence, thus affecting the labor supply of the country, in essential industries, the representatives of organized agriculture should first be given an opportunity to lay full information before the government in regard thereto.

Fifth: That young men who were granted exemption as long as they continued to be engaged in an essential occupation, and who got married after the date of their exemption, and before the government's action in cancelling such exemptions, shall be treated as married men, and be granted exemption until the married men are called.

Sixth: That so far as possible, provision be made to continue military training in the military training depots of the respective provinces in order that leave of absence may be granted to suitable men to assist with the harvest.

Seventh: That provision shall be made by the government for the appointment of a trustee or trustees in each province with power to administer the estates of men engaged in military service, where application for such assistance is made.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 10, 1918

## Military Administration

Last week the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario, held a two-day session in Winnipeg. The Council is composed of the executive officials of the farmers' organizations in each province. The most important subject under discussion at the Council meeting was the administration of the Military Service Act and its amendments, and of the order-in-council and amendments cancelling exemptions. After careful consideration, the memorandum, which appears on another page of this issue of The Guide, was drafted and forwarded to the government at Ottawa. This memorandum is worthy of the careful consideration of the government. It was prepared by men whose knowledge of the subject under discussion is probably wider than that at the disposal of the government. As expressed in the memorandum, the organized farmers of Canada are determined that the war must be prosecuted to a successful conclusion no matter what the cost.

Much narrow-minded and ignorant criticism has been levelled at the farmers of Canada recently. They have been accused of selfishness and lack of patriotism, but their record warrants neither accusation. The support given by the farmers to the prosecution of the war has not been surpassed by any other class in Canada. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule, and there are just as many exceptions amongst the other classes. The crux of the situation is largely summed up in that clause of the organized farmer's memorandum which reads as follows—

That the desire of the Government that leave of absence should be granted in cases of extreme hardship has not been achieved in a large number of cases as a result of the ill-considered and arbitrary actions of minor military officials, which has led to much unrest throughout the country, and we would instruct our executive to lay the situation thus created fully before the Government with the object of preventing further miscarriage of justice such as has occurred in connection with the drafting of young men between the ages of 20 and 32 years, and of ensuring leave of absence as provided for by the government to those entitled to that right.

Unrest and discontent at the present time throughout rural Canada is due largely to the administration of the order-in-council cancelling exemptions on the 20 to 22-year class. The amendments made to the order, made by the government, provided leave of absence, which practically meant exemption, for extreme cases of hardship. Evidence gathered by the farmers in all four provinces represented at the Council meeting showed that the intention of the government in many instances was not carried out in the administration of the order. Neither does it appear that the intention of the order was deliberately disregarded by the chief military authorities. The injustices which have been committed have been due largely to arbitrary action on the part of subordinate military officers who have, in many cases, according to the evidence, absolutely disregarded the government order and have refused or prevented exemption to a considerable number of young men who were fully entitled to receive it. The effect of this has created widespread unrest and discontent not only in the East but also in the West.

The successful prosecution of the war necessitates a spirit of co-operation among the people of Canada. That spirit cannot be

maintained if even-headed justice is denied or prevented. The organized farmers have announced their willingness to place the facts before the government. There is no desire on the part of the farmers as a class to shirk their duty. Judicious and sympathetic administration of the order-in-council would have resulted largely in a selective draft from the 20 to 22-year-old class. Cases of hardship would have been exempted and those absolutely necessary to the farms would have remained. The fact that this spirit was not everywhere maintained in the administration is what has brought forth the memorandum from the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

When Sherman said "War is Hell," he told the truth. That, every Canadian knows full well. This war has levied a terrific toll upon Canada and has caused sacrifices beyond computation. Further sacrifices will be necessary, but it is imperative that the utmost wisdom should be used in the administration of every war measure, particularly with those affecting the lives of human beings. Our boys at the front must be supported and the war must be fought through to victory, but even this determination should not in any way interfere with a just and sympathetic administration of any and all orders drafting young men for the army.

## New Freight Rate Increases

It is announced that the Board of Railway Commissioners has authorized all the railways in Canada to increase their freight rates by 25 per cent. on trans-continental shipments, to take effect the beginning of August. This 25 per cent. increase is to be in addition to the 15 per cent. increase granted by the railway commission a few months ago. No explanation whatever is given for this enormous increase in the freight charges.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the freight rate increase, however, was published the statement that 50,000 railway employees have demanded increases in wages amounting to 100 per cent. It may, therefore, be assumed that the freight rates are to be increased to provide the revenue to meet the increase in wages to employees. That such an extraordinary increase should even have been proposed, let alone authorized, without any explanation is a most astounding action on the part of the Board of Railway Commissioners. No doubt an attempt will be made to justify the increase because the United States Government authorized a similar increase on American railroads a few weeks ago. But there is a vast difference between the situation in Canada and the United States. In the great republic the government operates all the railways and the owners receive only a guaranteed dividend based on their past earnings. In Canada the government owns a part of the railroads while the others are in private hands.

There will be no general protest against freight rate increases that may be necessary to pay the railway employees wages adequate to the increased cost of living, but there will be a most vigorous protest against making any additional donations to the private railway companies who have already received too generous treatment at the hands of the government and the public. The people of Canada will anxiously await the statement to which they are entitled, giving some explanation of this extraordinary freight rate increase. If the government

proposes to make the increase in freight rates following the American example, then the government should also follow the American example in taking over all the railroads and operating them as public utilities, or by paying the owners dividends based upon their past earnings with a reasonable maximum. This arbitrary ruling on the part of the Board of Railway Commissioners with absolutely no explanation will not serve to increase the popularity of that board throughout Canada. The Canadian public is willing to pay any reasonable rate for service rendered, and pay satisfactory wages to all employees, but they have a perfect right to know what they are paying for, and why they are asked to pay it.

## "Crowning a Cause"

Dr. J. H. Jowett, the great Congregationalist preacher, who for the past few years has occupied a prominent pulpit in New York, recently returned to his native England, and in a sermon delivered shortly after his arrival, in Westminster Chapel—a sermon which was described in the press of London "the greatest utterance of English character since August, 1914," he said: "There is one chief danger for us in this war. We are more intent on winning a fight than crowning a cause. Let us remind ourselves of our cause. Let us look up to the mountains. The snows of Lebanon are the source of every silver ribbon in the valley. Let us use the great Alpine words—Freedom, Justice, Truth, Righteousness—as Wordsworth used them, and Milton."

At the outset of the war, four years ago, the expression was frequently used by preachers, writers and political leaders, that "this is a war to end war." The words Democracy, Freedom, Liberty, Humanity, became almost hackneyed in their connotation with such words as Autocracy, Tyranny, Oppression, Militarism. Then, President Wilson about a year ago coined a phrase which has become almost the exclusive expression of the people of the allied nations in describing the purpose of their struggle against Germany. "To make the world safe for Democracy," he said, and the man on the street today has incorporated that epigram into the country's speech.

But in spite of these high-sounding professions, there are indications in Canada, even more pronounced than in England, which would suggest that some of us at least have forgotten that in 1914 this country set forth to crown a great cause, not simply to let loose the vials of rage and vindictiveness, and win a fight. We read, for instance, that in Toronto, "the city of churches" and notorious piety, a number of clergymen have issued an edict against playing the famous old Mendelssohn's Wedding March in their churches, because the composer happened to be partly German. It is also reported that in the same city the officials of the Canadian National Exhibition have forbidden any German compositions appearing on the musical programs of their annual fair this year. There has also been an agitation in Toronto and other centres, to abolish the teaching of the German language from the schools and universities, notwithstanding the fact that in Great Britain recently a special commission recommended to the Imperial Government the greater cultivation of modern languages, including German, in the educational courses of the United Kingdom. Doubtless, however, such mighty agitators are firmly convinced that they are not only "crowning a cause," but contribu-

ting very materially towards winning the war in a military sense.

Finally, Canada as well as England and the United States and France, has its fighters who would make "the world safe for Democracy" by engaging in what they now call, "the war after the war." They would equip themselves for a world-wide commercial warfare by means of protective tariffs. They would not only completely isolate Germany and Austria from the world's trade, but would also divide the present allied nations with clearly defined fiscal policies. Only a short time ago, in Toronto, the members of the Canadian Press Association were addressed by an editor who took the opportunity to urge that "a repentant Germany" be not further opposed, after the present war, by means of hostile alliances, and the Toronto Daily News in reporting the speech, said that the suggestion concerning Germany "left its hearers cold." Such an attitude on the part of Canadians, not only makes a hollow mockery of the lofty watchwords and slogans adopted to describe our part in the war during the past four years, but, if persisted in, will be fatal to the best interests of the nation in the years to come. The exhortation so eloquently sounded in England by Dr. Jowett comes home with trenchant truth to Canada.

### Germany's Fiscal Policy

A Pan-German Socialist, named Paul Lensch, is the author of a recently-published volume entitled, "Three Years' World Revolution," which shows that German diplomacy in the past 40 years has been dominated by German finance. The Ottawa Citizen commenting editorially upon a review of this book in the London Times, says: "Lensch has no patience with any nonsense about the war being due to British commercial jealousy. The war, for him, proceeds inevitably from the German adoption of the system of protection in 1879."

Revealing the close alliance in spirit between the protectionist system and the institution of militarism, Lensch contends that the only way in which protective tariffs can succeed is by having behind them a strong army and navy. Otherwise, the protectionist doctrine is a confession of national weakness. The following quotation from his book presents an idea of sufficient force to give thought to tariff advocates in every Allied nation now at war with Germany—

This fight for the world market and the money market was conducted more and more with resources organized by the power of the state. German diplomacy was every moment at the service of German finance.

This help made more powerful the power of the state, which stood behind German diplomacy. A strong navy and a ready army in the background were the precious support for the fight for the world market and a division of the still-unworked resources of the earth's surface.

### Membership: Citizenship.

Throughout all these middle western provinces enthusiastic meetings have been held during the past six weeks, under the auspices of the grain growers' associations. New members have been added to the association lists in large numbers every day and great things may be expected in future in the way of progressive thought throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. Even if the total membership reaches over the 80,000 mark this year, great progress will have been made, and still greater progress in the future will be assured.

Membership in the Grain Growers' Association means opportunity for greater service to the country as a whole; it involves the responsibility of real citizenship. The West today has a stake in the Dominion of Canada that it has never had before. The great problems that are to be solved in the next few years, if Canada is to become a strong nation, are mainly, if not entirely, western problems. About the local aims of the Grain Growers' Movement must be organized enthusiastic groups of men and women who will be inspired and energized anew by the opportunity for taking such an important part in directing the solution of national questions. The broad, open spaces of these western plains are conducive to

long vision and clear thinking. They give our people a fair perspective of the issues confronting the country, and with the broad spirit of democracy which pervades the prairie provinces, organization is the only regulate in giving effect to our united convictions in matters of economic and social reform. Never has there been such an opportunity for service for the organized farmers as now. Let them unite everywhere.

### The Coal Situation

The experience which Western Canada is having with the coal business this year will do much to develop and strengthen the growing opinion favoring the nationalization of all industries vitally related to the life of the people. The federal government has been very lax indeed in dealing with a situation which has been daily becoming more serious during the past two months. When it became obvious that the United States would be reducing our regular annual supply of anthracite coal by 1,000,000 tons or more, immediate attention by the ablest government officials should have been given towards securing the municipalities of the West against extortionate prices from the mine owners of Alberta. Now we have these owners reported as saying to a special commission, appointed by the City of Winnipeg, that they will keep their coal rather than send it eastward at lower prices than the prevailing quotations. These same men, furthermore, refused to open their books to the inspection of the Winnipeg representatives thus leaving the impression that they

were taking full advantage of a condition created through the cutting off of the imports from the United States. There is every reason to justify the federal government taking drastic action in connection with Alberta coal production. The mines ought to be commandeered and worked on a profit basis similar to that adopted by Lloyd George in Britain when he took over nearly all the factories of England and Scotland for purposes of war. These Alberta mine-owners should be converted immediately into servants of the people.

The death of Lord Rhoads, the British Food Controller, in London, last week, deprived Canada of a good friend. Not only had he invested a large portion of his wealth in developing the hinterland of Alberta, but when, as D. A. Thomas, he represented Lloyd George in this country in connection with the Ministry of Munitions, he had not a title to do with bringing to its glorious end, our first Imperial Munitions Board.



WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

# The People and the Railroads

UNTIL the return to the capital of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues it is unlikely that there will be any interesting developments in connection with the railway situation. The prime minister's announcements towards the end of the session that negotiations would be conducted in London looking to the acquisition of the Grand Trunk as well as the G.T.P. railway system, was the first important preliminary step in the direction of the nationalization of Canadian railways. The fulfilment of the plan naturally depends upon the success of the negotiations and the ability of the government to make the necessary financial arrangements for the purchase. No definite word has been received here yet as to how Messrs. Calder and Meighen, the sub-committee of the cabinet having in charge the negotiations with the owners of the railways, have been getting along in London. It is somewhat generally anticipated here by those possessing some knowledge of railway affairs that the London negotiations will not be all smooth sailing. It is realized that in the event of the Grand Trunk management not being desirous of parting with the system, a good many difficulties can be placed in the way of the government negotiators; difficulties which it may not be possible for them to immediately overcome. A great amount of British money has been put into the Grand Trunk railway by Old Country investors for the past 50 years and more, and the holders of the stocks and bonds are doubtless people with a considerable degree of influence in London. There is no disposition here to think, however, that the negotiations for the purchase of the Grand Trunk will not ultimately be successful, although they may consume considerable time, and the ministers may not be able to return to Canada with fully matured plans.

## The Case of the Lame Ducks

When parliament rose, the enquiry into the value of the 600,000 shares of capital stock of the G.N.R., which the government agreed to purchase in connection with the acquisition of that system, was still in progress. The inquiry has since been concluded and the company awarded \$10,500,000, or \$800,000 in excess of the upset price of \$10,000,000 fixed by the government. Since the announcement of the G.N.R. award there has been no indication on the part of the ministers remaining at the capital of the intention of the government to immediately appoint a new board of directors for the government acquired system. It was intimated on several occasions in the house, in reply to the queries of opposition members, that there would be as little delay as possible in connection with the naming of a new board of directors. That there has been some delay and that there is likely to be more is due to the absence of Sir Robert Borden and several of his colleagues in London. The matter has been under consideration here but it has been semi-officially

*What the Roads have cost us—Why rates were advanced—Nationalization as a solution*

*By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent*

intimated that the railway situation will remain in statu quo for a couple of months at least. The selection of a new directorate is an important as well as a most difficult matter and there is ample room for serious blundering, hence the necessity of its being dealt with by the full cabinet in the light of whatever developments there may be as a result of the negotiations now proceeding in London.

## 'It's the Unexpected That Happens'

The desirability of a policy of government ownership and control of the Canadian railways was made clear in the debate in the commons arising out of the bill to make provision for the handling of maturing G.N.R. obligations. It will be recalled that when the Laurier administration entered upon the project of the construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific railways the chief arguments advanced in support of the plan were the need for widening the Dominion and the providing of competitive lines in order that railway rates might be brought down. The idea prevailed at the time that competition alone would bring about lower rates. No one at the time would have imagined that in about ten years time the existence of the G.T.P. and the C.N.R., which was given much financial encouragement with the same idea, would prove to be a stumbling block in the fight for lower rates and that higher rates would be authorized by the railway board largely because of the inability of these two systems to pay interest on their fixed charges. But this is exactly what happened. When the governments of the western provinces, with the assistance of western boards of trade and other public bodies, protested against the increase in railway rates authorized by the railway board last December, it was generally admitted that the new roads really required the larger revenue to be derived from the increased rates, and more, but that the board's proposal would mean the handing over of a substantial gift to the C.P.R. to add to its already large earnings. As a compromise it was decided to let the increased rates stand, but to subject the C.P.R. to special taxation which will bring about \$7,000,000 per annum into the public treasury. The needed addition to the revenues of the country will not, however, bring any relief to the people who pay the freight and passenger rates. The railway systems, built at great cost to the people in the hope that competition might reduce the rates has made an increase in rates necessary, and even this increase does not promise sufficient revenue to make it possible for them to pay both operating expenses and fixed charges.

It must, of course, be admitted that had there been no war the position in which the railways found themselves last winter when the increased rates were authorized might not have been so unfavorable. Still it is doubtful if the two railway "casualties" would have been self-sustaining, because, while the war has greatly increased the operating expenses, it had provided an immense amount of business and revenue for the land-carrying transportation systems of the country. In this connection it is interesting to note the exact amount of assistance given to the railways to maintain them as going concerns during the years that have elapsed since the great world struggle commenced.

## Aid to the C.N.R.

Let us take the C.N.R. first and give the amount of aid granted to that system as explained in parliament by Sir Robert Borden on the day he announced the government's nationalization policy. In order to understand the situation as it affects the C.N.R. it is necessary to mention aid granted for the years immediately preceding the war also. I shall do so in the words of Sir Robert who, in addressing parliament on May 15 last, said:—

"In 1913 a subsidy was granted on 250 miles from Toronto to Ottawa at \$6,400 per mile, on 910 miles from Ottawa to Port Arthur at \$12,600 per mile, and on 280 miles from Edmonton to the British Columbia boundary at \$12,000 per mile. In consideration of the subsidies so granted the Canadian Northern Company was called upon by the terms of the statute to transfer \$7,000,000 of its capital stock to the government. By Chapter 20 of the acts of 1914, founded upon evidence presented to parliament, of the inability of the C.N.R. system to complete its undertaking without a further guarantee of bonds, it was provided that a guarantee of \$45,000,000 should be made, in consideration of which \$33,000,000 of the capital stock of the company was to be transferred to the people. The capital stock at that time was fixed at one hundred million dollars and the net result of the transaction, apart from the guarantee itself, was that for the future the former proprietors of the railway were to own \$60,000,000 of the capital stock and the people \$40,000,000."

"I expressed the opinion at that time—and I think my colleagues concurred in it—that under ordinary conditions that guarantee of bonds would enable the Canadian Northern Railway Company to complete its system, and that there would be no further application to parliament for assistance. But the war broke out in the beginning of August, 1914, and it became apparent in the following two or three years

that there would be further application to parliament for assistance if they were not to be forced into liquidation."

Sir Robert explained how in 1915 and 1916 it became necessary, in the opinion of the government, to make further loans to the C.N.R. totalling \$25,000,000, and went on to say: "The government of the day had said in 1916 that it could not possibly entertain any further claim for further assistance to the C.N.R. railway so long as that railway remained in the ownership of its then proprietors. So, when the situation had to be considered by the government in 1917, we reached the conclusion that the road should be sustained, that further aid should be given, but only upon condition of acquiring all the remaining capital stock, at a price to be determined by arbitration. By the arbitration agreement subsequently made it was provided that the price should not exceed \$10,000,000. That legislation, after a somewhat prolonged discussion in parliament, was passed, and proceedings have since been taken to carry it out by the arbitration provided for."

## The G.T.P. Handouts

The foregoing is a clear and succinct explanation of the manner in which the Dominion government gradually secured possession of the C.N.R. Now as to the G.T.P. The legislation of 1903 and 1904 providing for the construction of a second transcontinental system, the section east of Winnipeg to be built by the government and west of that city by the Grand Trunk railway, did not make sufficient provision for the completion of that system. In 1909 they were given a loan of \$10,000,000. In 1913 the G.T.P. again came to the government and secured a loan of \$15,000,000. Other successful demands by the company for assistance can alone be explained in the words of the Prime Minister, who said:—

"The G.T.P. again came to us in 1914. It was increasingly apparent that the road could not be completed without further aid, and accordingly the government was authorized by Parliament to enter into a guarantee of bonds amounting to \$16,000,000 for the assistance of the G.T.P. railway. In 1915 they came to us once more and a loan of \$8,000,000 was authorized to the G.T.P. For each of these loans, whether to the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Canadian Northern, a mortgage was taken on all the property and undertakings of each company, so that a lien upon that property for whatever it was worth was secured to the people."

"In 1917 the G.T.P. once more came to this government and demonstrated to us that they could not carry on their undertaking and a loan of \$7,500,000 was authorized. It seemed to me desirable that this full information as to the aid afforded to these two great systems ought to be placed before this new parliament, in order that members may understand and take fully into consideration the present situation."

It will be recalled that it was in con-

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HELPING THE LAME DUCK

"The needed addition to the revenues of the country will not, however, bring any relief to the people who pay the freight and passenger rates."

# 'Square Bill

By Holman F. Day

(Continued from Last Week)

"I KNEW 'bout how 'would be if I came to you," she said, her face hardening once more. "When I want a sermon I'll go to the parson. But I came here for law, and I brought the dockments to prove what I've said. I've been patient, I tell you, until—"

"You've been what you call patient a few weeks, Esther, and 'Caje Dunham has been patient ever since he married you."

"Are you stickin' up for that miserable critter?" she demanded, starting out of her chair. "How could anyone expect a dried-up old bach to understand anything about marriage and the rights of a woman, anyway? Giv' me them papers, I know where I can buy law if it ain't for sale here."

He calmly held the papers away from her clutching hands.

"How much have you and 'Caje put away between you?" he inquired, disregarding her temper.

She hesitated a moment with the caution of the country woman respecting neighborly intrusion, but he encouraged her by hinting:

"In case of alimony, you know?"

"We've got risin' seven thousand in the bank, and twenty-five hundred out on first mortgages."

"And not a chick nor child to leave it to," he murmured, looking at her with sympathy in his eyes. "It's too bad that your little 'Cilla was called away to her treasures in heaven before she could enjoy some of the treasures you heaped on earth for her—you two poor old, tugalonging critters, you!"

She sat down and her work-stained, knotted hands trembled as she folded them on her lap.

"Savin', skinshin and pilin' it up!" he went on. "What good has it ever done you, Esther? Why didn't you and 'Caje knock off and have a little fun together in the world before you got hardened this way? Grubbing and grubbing with your noses down to the ground!"

"Tain't any disgrace to be prudent and farsighted, is it," she demanded, "even if we ain't got no one now to enjoy it after we're gone? Oh, 'Square Bill"—the tears suddenly flooded into the cold eyes—"would have been different with 'Caje and me if only 'Cilla'd been left to us. Hain't neither of us knowed what to do with ourselves since we laid her away in the graveyard?"

He unfolded his bony frame with the abrupt and angular motions of a carpenter's jointed rule, stood up to his gaunt height and then walked over to her and patted her shoulder bowed under its faded shawl.

"And as little as you've really got left in this world now, Esther," said he, "here you are, wanting to get rid of the biggest chunk of it. Let me tear up this miserable list of 'Caje temporary aberrations. Then I'll go have a talk with him and—"

"'Square Bill," she cried, starting up, "you've known me from a little snippet. You know I ain't one to fly off to be tangents. I've told you once before that this ain't been a one-night's growth. I've kept them tabs there to show it. I'm going to have a bill from that man, I say! If you don't want to take the case, out with it like a horse, and I'll go farther. But the divorce I'm going to have." The old tone he knew so well and her flashing gaze stopped his proffered mediation.

"Well, Esther," he said with a sigh, "leave your papers and I'll have notice of the libel served."

"When?" she demanded.

"Day after to-morrow."

"So do," I shall plan accordingly." She went out of the office with her lips set tight, and 'Square Bill leaned back and rubbed the old dog's silky ear softly between thumb and forefinger, and pondered, his eyes on the smoke-stained ceiling.

Micajah Dunham was at work stacking corn stalks in his lower field a couple of days later when he saw two men coming across the furrows among the scattered globes of the pumpkins.

One was the familiar "bean-pole" figure of 'Square Gray. Behind him followed the equally well-known, waddling bulk of "Sawed-off" Purdy, the local deputy of the county sheriff.

"Hen", just hand 'Caje that paper," directed the notary, after the greetings. "Then, if you've a mind to, you go back to the team while I have a word here."

this matter—one who knows you and Esther from the ground up—or would you rather see that young whippet from the Corner, who'd lift your heart out of you if he could pile up costs that way? Now sit right down on this tussock and tell me what you mean by—by—" he looked across the field toward the schoolhouse, and added, with a twinkle of a smile—"by your volunteering in



Women are rapidly neglecting men abroad in field of sport.

It is now an uncommon sight on the other side to see women taking part in all kinds of field events. The latest in the water sports. The ladies of London and nearby towns have now organized rowing clubs, and are fast becoming familiar with the game. Many of them are said to be able to row against the best men. Our photo shows Miss Alberta Andrews, the champion of the Pasquid Club, indulging in a practice spin on the river.

The farmer's sullen face paled as he took the paper, first dragging his earth-soiled hands across his trousers legs. A legal document frightened him.

"It isn't often that a lawyer comes along with his writ," commented 'Square Bill, "but I felt as though this paper might need a little elucidation and perhaps something else." The farmer blinked, holding the writing askant. The sheet cracked and fluttered in his trembling hands.

"I don't owe money nor nothin' to be sued for. I ain't got my eyes here, 'Square," he agitatedly said, at last, after long squinting. "I can't just make it out. What is it?"

"Esther has sued you for a bill of divorce, 'Caje," the notary explained, bluntly. "Charge is cruel and abusive treatment. From what she tells me, you are knowin' pretty well to the ways and wherefore."

"Yivvoo! Di-voose!" Dunham stammered over and over. "Esther sue me? This is some kind of a lawyer trick! Lawyers is always stirrin' trouble. But I didn't reckon you was one of that kind, 'Square Bill."

"Look here, 'Caje"—the old notary put his thin hand on the farmer's sleeve—"would you rather have me handle

the cause of education?"

Micajah was visibly discomposed.

"If you was a school agent in a deestrick," he muttered, "and there was a poor, lonesome, orphan little critter of a girl teachin' the school, wouldn't you sort o' show her a few attentions so's to keep her in the deestrick, seein' that the children all like her? I've tried to explain to Esther, 'Square, that it's only in the way of school gover'nment, as you might say, but you know what a woman is."

"I'm afraid I don't understand quite as well as I ought to," admitted the old notary, sadly; "but as for you, I reckon you don't know 'em at all. 'Caje, there are a good many things I could say to you right now, and I would say 'em if I thought you knew any better than all this. But you poor old critter, you don't know! You simply don't know! I'm going to take you with that paper in your hand right up to your wife. We'll see! We'll see! Come along."

He led the way across the field, up the apple-tree-bordered lane and into the house. There was no one in the kitchen nor in the little sitting room where Esther Dunham sat afternoons, rocking and sewing, the sunshine filtering on her through the leaves of the

crowding geraniums and petunias on the window shelves. No one in all the house. Only the clock ticked and the flies buzzed disappointedly on the outside of the screens. They searched and called. Everything was tidied. The table had been reset after the noon meal, and its well-scrubbed ware glistened cheerfully.

Micajah grabbed the notary's arm. "She's took her napkin ring," he gasped. "She's gone, 'Square!" The husband hurried into the west bedroom and fumbled in the closet. "Her clothes is gone, 'Square," he called, mournfully. "Oh, my Gawd! if this ain't trouble come double, then I don't know what 'tis." He sat down on the edge of the bed and seemed about to weep.

"Get up, there, you old fool!" the notary roared. "I've about concluded that the two of you need guardians or—or—keepers." He stood before Micajah, his lean arms skimbo, his eyes flashing. "Eleven thousand in the bank and twenty-five hundred on first mortgages," he sneered. "And while you've been pawing that out of the muck, you and your wife, you have never stood up straight, taken full, free breath of God's air and sunshine and looked into each other's eyes like real man and wife. Oh, 'Caje Dunham, I'm ashamed of you."

The man only stared at him stupidly. "You don't know yet what I mean, do you?" the lawyer went on. "You're waiting for me, an old bach, to explain to you your mistakes and point out your duty."

A youngster came clapping barefoot along the shed walk.

"'Square Gray," he called, "Mis' Dunham is over to my marm's, and she jest see you come in here and sent word if you've got any business with her you can call over there. She's bring her clothes to our house, too, and she's goin' to be our boarder," he added, triumphantly. He had edged into the bedroom, and his round eyes, big with the half knowledge and guesses of childhood, goggled at the wee-stricken husband.

The old notary meditatively stroked his nose a moment and then, turning without a word, stalked out of the house. The boy pattered on ahead. Dunham picked up the writ and followed dejectedly.

"Be you goin' to stay to the big meetin' to-night, 'Square Gray?" inquired the boy, bursting with his fresh knowledge. "Mis' Dunham and my marm and my pa and Mr. Bolster are goin' to have all the people meet at the schoolhouse to-night and discharge the teacher." He turned his arkin's stare of inquisitive significance on Dunham stubbing behind in the highway dust. "Mis' Dunham come into school this afternoon and told teacher, and teacher didn't go home after school, but I peeked in the window and she's there cryin' and—"

"Reb," said 'Square Bill, severely, "you're anxious to grow up to be a good big man, aren't you?"

"Yap."

"Well, there's nothing that stunts growth like using your tongue too much. That's why so many women are shorter and slimmer than men. Now you remember that fast all your life, and some day when you grow up good and tall you'll remember that a nice old lawyer gave you that valuable advice and never charged you a cent for it."

The boy, impressed by the grave tones, stared up and down the towering figure, slowly sloped up the moisture of his open mouth and closed his lips apprehensively.

Mrs. Dunham was on the front porch of the neighbor's house, defiantly awaiting their approach.

"Have you served that paper as you agreed?" she demanded, when they were still some distance away down the path.

The abandoned husband held up the fateful document, and was about to burst into appealing speech, but she stamped her foot and checked him.

Continued Next Week.



On the orchard farm Mrs. Dunham is still a woman's right.

# United Farmers of Alberta

**T**HE Membership Drive in the northern part of the province was held from June 17 to June 22 and in the south from June 24 to 29. About 80 meetings were held, most of them being very successful. As arranged, three speakers attended each meeting, representing the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and U.G.G.

There was keen competition among our local points for meetings to be held in their neighborhood and the committee in charge of the campaign had a difficult task in deciding at which point to hold meetings. Attention had to be paid, however, to the train service and the accessibility of the points mainly. It is hoped that from the enthusiasm aroused by the campaign, much good will result.

The following is a report of meetings held on the C.P.R. line, Wetaskiwin East, by Director F. W. Smith and other speakers. I beg to report meetings held as follows:

Forestburg	June 17	Men present 60	Women 10
Galahad	June 18	Men present 15	Women 10
Sladegang	June 18	Women's local only formed	
Seidgewick	June 18	Men present 25	
(New local organized; Ed. Clemens, secretary, Seidgewick.)			
Killam	June 19	Men present 25	Women 12
Daysland	June 20	Men present 50	Women 25
Rawliff	June 21	Men present 75	Women 25
Cumrose	June 22	Men present 100	Women 30

The speakers were J. L. McLellan, Mrs. Root and myself. I feel I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Root as an organizer, she was successful in organizing seven women's locals. Mr. McLellan too, made some good speeches of the U.G.G. Ltd.; he was a great power and did great good as an orator.—F. W. Smith.

## Elbow River Local

The old Elbow River Local of the U.F.A. of which W. J. Trogillus, former provincial president was also president, was re-organized on Monday, June 22, with 11 members. The meeting was held in the Elbow River Schoolhouse, and was attended by the provincial secretary, H. Higginbotham, E. S. McRory and M. W. Molynaux of the U.G.G. This is the second local organized in the territory immediately around Calgary, during the last few weeks, and there is a move on foot to organize a territory a distance from Calgary into a district association. The farmers around DeWinton are also talking of organizing, which, if carried through, will be another link in the chain. K. Cullen was elected president of the Elbow River local and John G. Wraith, secretary.

## Spruce Grove Meeting

A successful meeting in connection with the Membership Drive took place at Spruce Grove on June 21. Twenty-eight men and five ladies were enrolled. Addresses were given by Mrs. Ross, Rice Sheppard and C. W. Robinson. Mr. Robinson gave a short address on Livestock Shipping which seemed to interest the audience, and it is expected that as a result it will be the means of giving this branch a fair trial in the near future.

At the next meeting it is proposed to make arrangements for a picnic, so as to bring the people together.

## Thinks Drive Good Plan

In the course of a letter received from C. L. Edge, of Boyne Lake, the following occurs: "I have read with a great deal of interest of the plan of having speakers in the interest of the U.F.A. to speak at different places to stimulate interest in organization. It is certainly a great plan and should bring good results."

## Held U.F.A. Fair

An unique event, so far as U.F.A. gatherings go, was staged by the Sheppard local of the U.F.A. on June 19. For the second time this local put on a very successful Agricultural Fair in addition to all the usual features of a picnic

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alberta

and social gathering. The event was well advertised and 500 people were in attendance. The enterprising nature of the program aroused much enthusiasm and should result in boosting the work of the U.F.A. in this district. Generous donations of prizes were received from the Sheppard Ladies' Aid and from various commercial firms in Sheppard and Calgary. The entries were confined to persons residing on farms within 10 miles of Sheppard. Will Roger was the capable manager of the Fair. The program, which was full of interest from start to finish, wound up with a big dance in the evening in the U.F.A. hall.

## Bowden Discusses Roads

A meeting of Bowden local U.F.A., No. 9, was held on Saturday, June 15, at 2 o'clock p.m.

After the regular business of the meeting there were some lively discussions on the good (and bad) roads proposition. The meeting then resolved that the Bowden local U.F.A. No. 9, go on record as being opposed to raising pork without a set price for same.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock p.m. on June 25.

## Waste Grain at Threshing

The following is a copy of a resolution passed by the Green Valley local, U.F.A.:

"That the secretary write the Food Controller calling his attention to the great waste of grain at threshing and respectfully suggesting to him that all bundle teams on threshing outfits should be compelled to use tight-bottom racks, with horses muzzled as they could not interfere with the stocks and the machine owner should also be obliged to provide a large sheet under separator to catch the grain, when knocked out."

A. E. Philip, assistant to J. D. McGregor, western representative of the food controller, replied as follows:

"We have had considerable attention drawn to the question of operation of threshing machines and the handling of grain generally, with the idea of eliminating loss. The suggestion in your resolution is no doubt an admirable one and it is only a question of how best to secure the adoption of the recommendations made in such resolution."

"While an Order of the Board might be issued it would be somewhat difficult of enforcement. The same object might be obtained voluntarily, if all the speakers in your association made it a point of mentioning these recommendations at their meetings and asking for their observance, no doubt much could be accomplished."

"On the return of Mr. McGregor from the West I will take the matter up with him to see if he thinks it advisable to formulate an Order of the Board."

## Money for Roads

The following letter has been received at the Central office from J. D. Robertson, Engineer of Highways, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, in answer to an enquiry as to whether the money received by the province from automobile licenses is being expended on the improvement of the province:

"Sir: Your letter of the 13, addressed to the minister, has been referred to me for reply. I am directed to advise you, that as the premier stated in the house, auto license col-

lections would be used for no other purpose than the improvement of the highways system in the province of Alberta. Your obedient servant (Sgd.), J. D. Robertson, engineer of highways, Edmonton, June 20, 1918."

## No Grade of Grain

The following letter has been received in reply to an enquiry which the U.F.A. Central office forwarded from one of our locals to the board of grain commissioners. The letter complained of the grade received by shippers at country elevators:

"Dear Sir: The board has received from your provincial secretary copy of your letter of June 8, with reference to the grading of grain at country elevators. In reply thereto I would point out that the farmers always have the right to deliver grain to the country elevator, subject to grade and dockage, and tickets bearing the notation: 'subject to Inspector's grade and dockage' will be issued by the elevator operator. In this way all controversy as to the grade is eliminated. Should any difficulty be experienced by your members in obtaining tickets of this nature, the board will be glad to give information regarding same."

"I am directed by the board to forward you copy of the Canada Grain Act, also rules and regulations governing the operations of country elevators. I would especially draw your attention to the clauses in the latter, which relate to disagreement as to grade and dockage. Yours truly (Sgd.), Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, June 21, 1918."

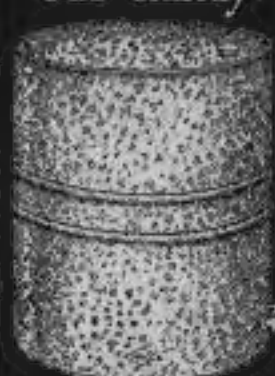
## McCauley Local

During the late fall and past winter this local has been active raising funds, chiefly for the Red Cross and Red Triangle. The ladies led the way by holding in McCauley schoolhouse, a sale of small articles which was so successful that \$215 was forwarded to the Red Cross. Next, both sections taking part in the good work four dramatic performances were given, two at McCauley, one at Edgerton, and one at Senaryvale, the net result being that \$349.85 were remitted to the Red Cross. Everyone taking part in these performances was a member of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A., and really I may add, with due modesty, that we seem to possess a plethora of dramatic talent in this local. Mrs. Tres, the secretary of the U.F.W.A. being prominent. Although 12 gentlemen and ladies took part in these performances, there were others, known to possess the requisite talent, whose services were not required. Following this, our near neighbors and friends of the Delcy local joined with us in holding a sale of farm produce and farm machinery, a percentage of the proceeds of such sale being earmarked for the benefit of the Red Cross. Bud Zimmerman, of Wainwright, generously gave his services as auctioneer, and the ladies of the U.F.W.A. took charge of the refreshment department. Although at the time of writing all the accounts are not closed, it is known that the Red Cross will benefit to the extent of \$350 or thereabouts.

Next, we were requested to raise funds for the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A., "the Red Triangle." Edgerton district, which includes this local, was expected to raise \$400. I believe it raised over \$1,500, but in any case this local, with the assistance of Rosemary school district, just to the north of us, raised \$327. But the foregoing did not exhaust our activities. One of our members, W. Hines, is an able lecturer, especially on historic subjects, and he has given us and Delcy some very interesting and instructive lectures, illustrated by lantern slide views, finding, in another member, Douglas Smith, an expert manipulator of the lanterns.

We are pardonably proud of our U.F.W.A., for in addition to what has been here detailed, they receive bi-monthly needle and other work from Edmonton, which is distributed, collected, and returned to the Red Cross by Mrs. Woodbridge. In conclusion, let me add that last year our membership stood at 46. It is now 79.—J. Smith, sec-treas, McCauley local.

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# Manitoba Grain Growers

THE Manitoba Campaign is still on. Some account has been published of work done in the earlier weeks. Many branches where no meetings have been held are recognizing that they have a share in the special effort, and are doing good work in canvassing for membership and for subscriptions to The Guide. Every branch in Manitoba should take up the work and make certain of adding all that can be added to the membership before the end of July.

A picnic is being arranged for Clarksville on Saturday, July 13, at which Mr. R. C. Henderson will be present if at all possible.

Postponed meetings have also been arranged as follows: Monday, July 15, 8 p.m., South End; speakers, Miss Roe, Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Burnell. Tuesday, July 16, 2 p.m., Elgin; speakers, Miss Roe and Mr. Burnell. Tuesday, July 16, 8 p.m., Rosendale; speakers, Miss Roe and Mr. Burnell.

## Macdonald and Brandon Series

Speakers, R. C. Henderson, Albert Duncan and Miss McCallum. Tuesday, July 9, 8 p.m., Rathwell; Wednesday, July 10, joint picnic, Treherne and Holland.

Speakers, R. C. Henderson and W. R. Wood, E. E. Byrne and Miss McCallum. Monday, July 15, 2 p.m., Cypress River; 8 p.m., Glenboro. Tuesday, July 16, 2 p.m., Stockton; 8 p.m., Treeshank. Wednesday, July 17, 2 p.m., Wawanesa; 8 p.m., Carroll; Thursday, July 18, 8 p.m., Beresford. Friday, July 19, 8 p.m., Souris. Mrs. H. G. Thoratou will also speak at the Beresford and Souris meetings.

## The Neepawa Series

The summer campaign in the Neepawa district began with a meeting at Brookdale on the afternoon of Monday, June 17, at which there was an attendance of over 70. The speakers were C. H. Burzell, Donald G. McKenzie and Miss McCallum. Miss McCallum dealt in a very effective manner with the place of farm women in the Grain Growers' movement, pointing out the necessity of all holding up with the organization and suggesting many lines of activity for future efforts. Mr. McKenzie spoke on the general work of the association, emphasizing its main principles and advantages, and Mr. Burnell took up the relationship of the United Grain Growers Ltd., to the association and urged loyal support to the whole movement. At Brookdale a Women's Section was organized, with Mrs. J. Wilson as president and Miss Rita Ballantyne as secretary. Fifteen women were enrolled as members at the meeting. The same evening a meeting was held at Gordon church under the auspices of the Osprey association. Here the attendance was about ninety and a committee of ladies was appointed to canvass the neighborhood for new members.

## Riding Mountain and Glenella

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held at Riding Mountain with an attendance of 25, when the local branch was re-organized. Mr. W. C. Cutler was elected president and Mr. Joseph Pokany, secretary, with a joint board of men and women. The re-organized association has got a good start and there is every reason to expect successful work. At Glenella the evening meeting was attended by about 90. The chair was occupied by Rev. D. J. Ferguson and the speakers were given a good hearing. The local association at this point is in good working form and is operating very successfully a co-operative store.

## Walderssee and Bellhampton

On Wednesday afternoon at Walderssee there was an attendance of considerably over 100, and a branch was organized with an initial membership of 61, at the close of the meeting, with Mr. Dike as president and Mr. G. Joseph as secretary. There is every

reason to expect that a very strong organization will be built up at this point. In the evening a meeting, not quite so large in numbers, but very satisfactory from the point of view of interest and enthusiasm, was held at Bellhampton. Mr. Burnell's Studebaker car, in which the party were travelling and which was commonly recognized as "the tank" in the great drive for membership, was on this occasion used to round up the attendance for the meeting. Here also an association was organized with Mr. Kennedy as president and Miss O'Connor as secretary.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

**W. R. Wood**

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## Ryanston, Amaranth and Langruth

On Thursday another enthusiastic meeting was held at Ryanston, when an association was organized, with Mr. Joseph Spriggs as president, Mrs. Joseph as vice-president, and Mr. J. W. Toucher as secretary, and a joint board composed of men and women. The evening meeting at Amaranth had a fair attendance and the association was encouraged to add to its membership. This branch is looking forward to entering upon co-operative shipping of livestock. On Friday afternoon at Langruth, in spite of the fact that a local picnic was being held, a splendid meeting assembled at 5 o'clock, members being present from several adjoining points. The evening meeting proposed for Lakeland was called off on account of the picnic. On Wednesday the Neepawa district convention was held at Wellwood, an account of which will appear in another column.

## Tenby and Piumas

On Thursday afternoon a successful meeting was held at Tenby, with an attendance of 38, which was addressed by Mrs. J. S. Wood and Messrs. Burnell and McKenzie. In the evening the meeting at Piumas was attended by some 35 persons. Here a branch was organized with 28 members. Angus McGougan was elected president, Mr. W. H. Belton vice-president and Mr. H. A. McLaughlin secretary. At this point the United Grain Growers Ltd., are fortunate in having an especially effective agent, Mr. E. E. Payne, who has done much to prepare the way for the organization now established. Some co-operative work has already been done and the branch is looking forward to enlarging its activities along this and other lines.

## Topper and Ogilvie

On Friday afternoon, at Topper, the attendance was about 40. A Women's Section was organized under the presidency of Mrs. McDougall and there was every evidence of general interest in the Grain Growers' movement. At Ogilvie, in the evening, an audience of nearly 60 greeted the speakers and a good meeting was held. Mr. Albert McGregor, of Keyes, was present, and spoke briefly.

## Gladstone

On Thursday, June 27, a meeting was held at Gladstone, which was addressed by Messrs. E. E. Byrne and W. R. Wood. The attendance was small owing to unfavorable weather, but plans were made for an active canvass of the neighborhood in the interests of increased membership.

The Neepawa district as a whole is to be congratulated on having had a large proportion of these meetings well attended and enthusiastic. The speakers from outside the district were very much appreciated and the ladies' work especially received splendid appreciation through the addresses of the representatives of the Women's Section. The fact

that so many new branches were organized, is another cause for congratulation, and when the totals come to be tabulated there is little doubt that Neepawa will make a splendid showing among the districts of the province.

## Neepawa District

One of the largest and most successful district conventions ever held in the province was held at Wellwood, on Wednesday, June 26. The Wellwood people proved themselves the best co-operators by their thoughtful and effective preparation for handling the big gathering of Grain Growers. Meals were served in the open air, the spacious table allowing all to eat together like one large family and giving opportunity for the cultivation of the fraternal spirit which is a most important feature of our district assemblies.

The convention opened with scripture and prayer and the program commenced with a very practical talk on Co-operation, by D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest, those who heard him agreeing that he surpassed his previous record for bold and effective presentation of the subject. Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the Women's Section, followed with an excellent paper on woman's place in the association, proving herself an expert in dealing with this important topic. The discussion which ensued took the form of a round table talk, led by Albert McGregor. When at a certain stage the discussion flagged a little the necessary corrective was furnished by Josiah Bennett, who, with his keen thrusts and his inextinguishable humor, aroused the gathering to renewed interest and enthusiasm. A most encouraging feature was the large number taking part in the debate, showing that the Neepawa district association has in training many who are being equipped for dealing with public questions wherever such discussion may be required.

The United Grain Growers Limited, and its important place in the farmers' movement, was well presented by C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, who has been taking an important part in the summer campaign in various parts of the province. He was called on to answer a number of enquiries regarding the commercial and co-operative features of the work.

Adjourning at six o'clock to enjoy a regular farmers' supper the convention convened again at eight when such an audience assembled as packed the hall to the doors. Mrs. W. Milne, of Keyes, delighted the audience with the rich musical quality and the exquisite pathos of one of her solos. Rev. S. C. Wright, of Franklin, one of the more recent recruits to the Grain Growers' ranks, gave an address on the war, which was highly appreciated by his hearers. A specially pleasing feature of the evening was the co-operation of the Extension Service Department of the province. Mrs. Armstrong and Miss H. McDougall gave up another meeting in order to contribute to the program and their spirited addresses on food conservation and community work, added much to the success of the evening session. C. H. Burzell's services were again in demand and he gave an interesting address on the economic war which is already being waged and which may be expected to be fought out when the present international conflict is past. Mrs. Farmer, with her Scotch songs, accompanied by her husband on the violin, gave the keenest delight to the audience.

R. Milne, of Makewin addressed the convention briefly before the convention closed and moved a vote of thanks to the participants in the program and to the people of Wellwood for their generous hospitality, which was enthusiastically carried. It was decided that the next district convention shall be held in Arden.

To sum up, District President Poole, Secretary Thompson and their splendid staff of local workers have by such conventions as those demonstrated the abiding value of the district organization as a part of the movement and have set a pace that will call forth the fullest energies of the district to equal.

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary  
J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

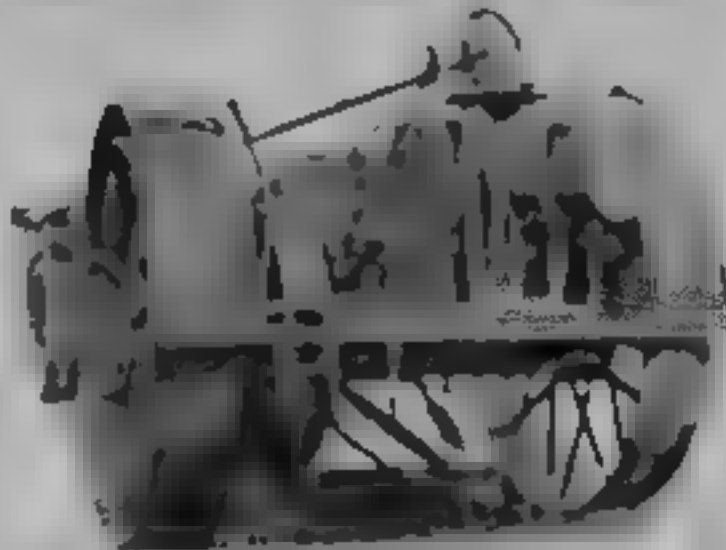
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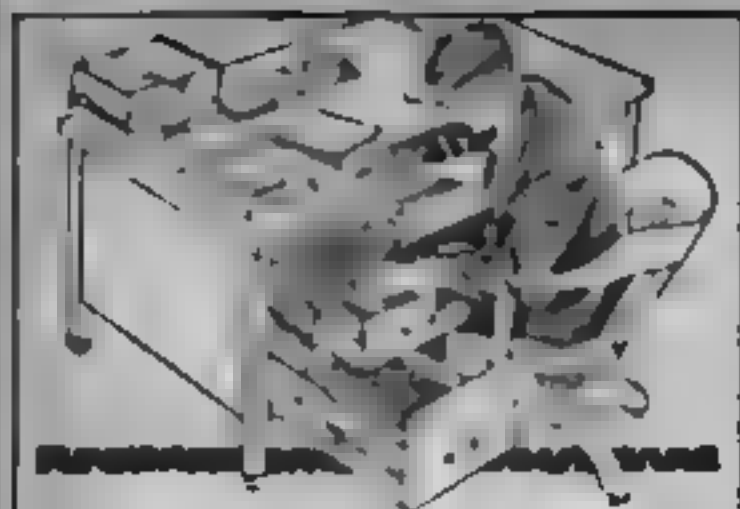
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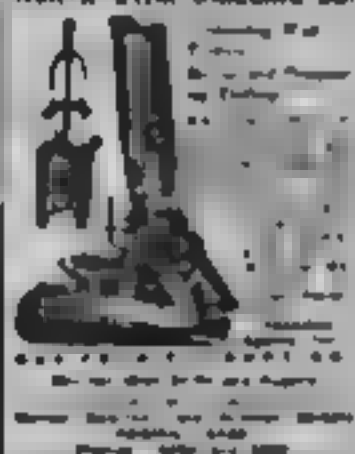
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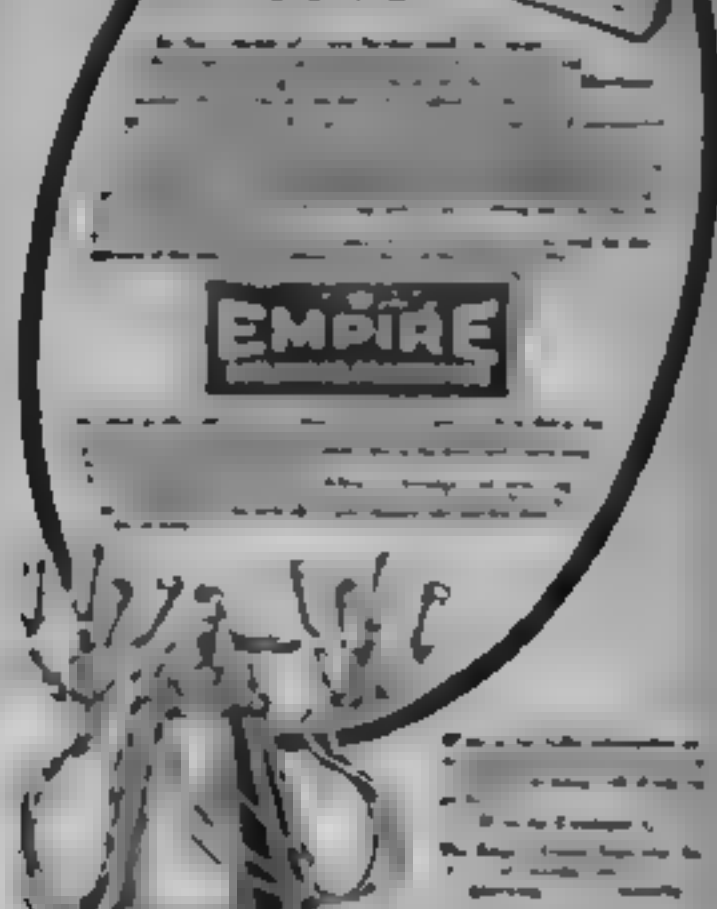
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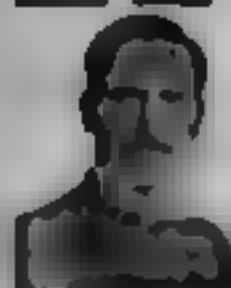
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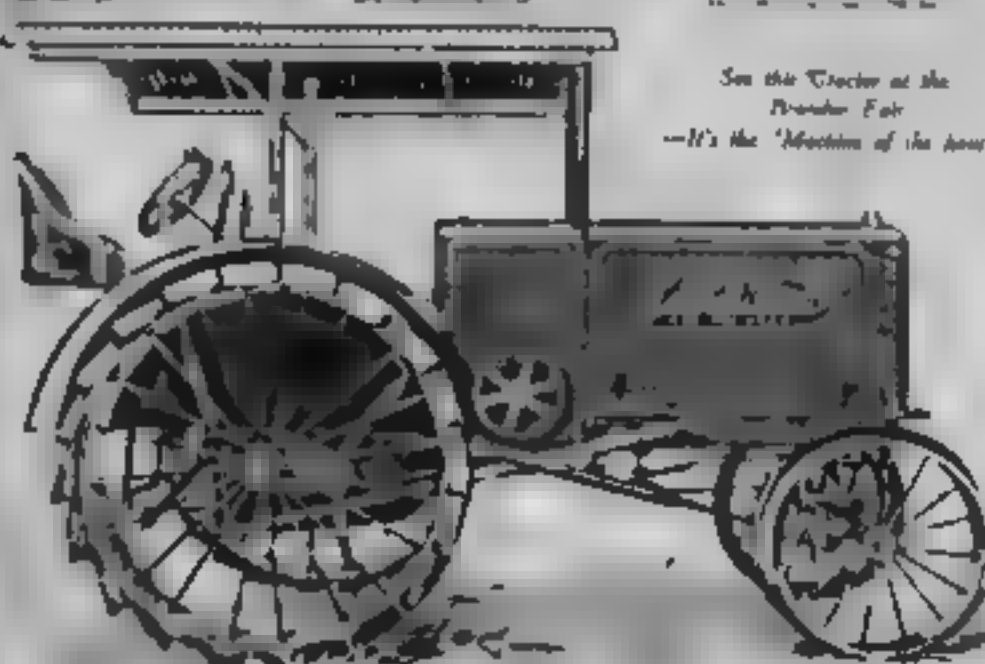
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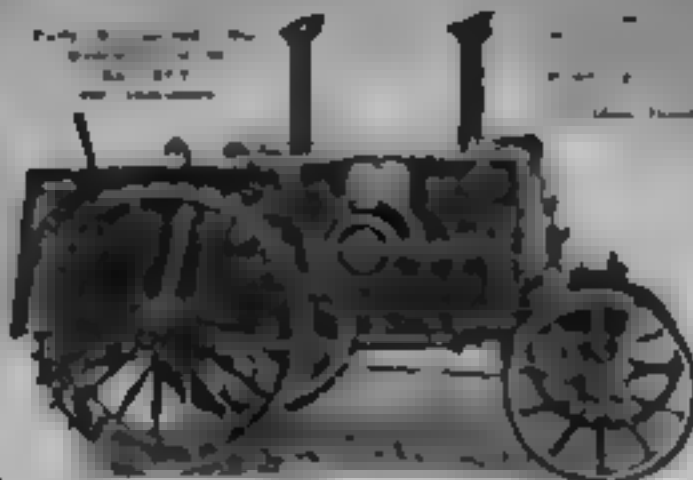
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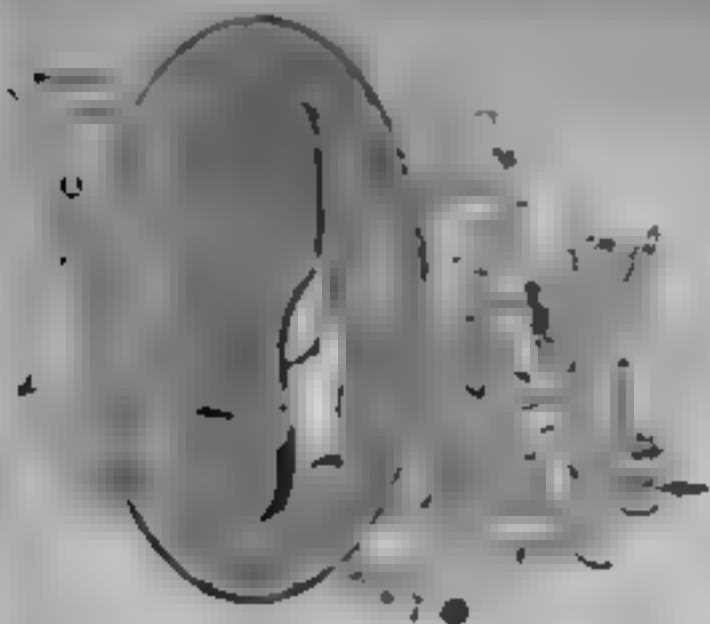
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## Good to your feet

**N**o man gets boots harder worn than a farmer. He walks a lot. He travels rough ground.

To stand the hard work of the farm, farmers have worn boots so heavy and stiff that they hurt their feet. They had to, to get the wear.

**NOW**, heavy work-boots are made *pliable* and *comfortable*.

They are made with Neolin Soles.

These boots bend with the foot, and make walking easy. Still, they have the weight and thickness to bear the rough usage and protect the feet.

And soled with Neolin they give *longer wear*.

The farmer can be good to his feet without increasing the year's shoe-bill. He actually saves money on these comfortable boots—through longer wear.

In the last two years, millions have proved this true.

Canadians alone buy thousands of pairs a day. They have learned how much they can save by buying comfortable Neolin Soles.

Get new work-boots and Sunday shoes with Neolin soles. Get Neolin half-soles for your old shoes. There are several thicknesses of Neolin for new shoes.

Put boots on your feet that are easy to walk in, that will keep out the wet, that will outwear the best boots you ever had.

Look for the name "Neolin." It is stamped on every genuine pair.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company  
of Canada, Limited

# Neolin Soles

## Some Studies in Contrasts

Results of Experiments Conducted by the Manitoba  
Agricultural College. Photographs taken June 17



(2) Orchard Grass; (3) Soil 4; (4) Soil Top;  
(5) Machine Footail; (6) American Egg  
the superiority of Western Egg Grass is all







# GOODRICH SERVICE Tires



**THE TIRE SALES CO. Limited** 271, Queen Street, West, Toronto, Ont.



(Usually 2-for-25¢)

Mrs. Davis says!

[REDACTED] b6  
[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]

Noblemen  
15 cent Cigar

**M.M. — Yet Delightfully Rich!**

**J. DAVIDSON & SONS, Limited, MONTREAL.**

# Farmers' Market Place

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

5¢ Per Word - Per Week

## 30-60 Mogul For Sale

If You Want To Buy Or Sell Farm Machinery

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

## HOME BANK CLOSES MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

**Dr. J. Harvey Patterson** makes a strong plea for a limited family treatment program. **Myers** draws attention to the self-help program made for South America this past year.

responsibility rest/upon/you

reaction  
products.

y Bonds of close to all our natural  
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1990年12月15日 星期一  
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## Are You Insured Against

## HAIL!

are the least amount of

**The Acadia Fire Insurance Company**

79 20 2 2 2 2

*Leichtes Aussehen der M...*

Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Limited of London, Eng.

Total Assets Exceed \$1 Million Dollars

[illegible]

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and  
Accident Insurance Company

**Abstract**

11/27/10 10:57

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

[illegible]

## EXCHANGE FOR LAND

\*- = like to exchange a barrel of 20 Head of Tody Registered  
Brahmas, Wares and Jacks for a Section of Land.

**W. L. DeCLOW      CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa**

**CRASH  
TUNE  
RACING  
EVER**

## ATTRACTIVE TOURS

Seattle — Victoria — Vancouver

# ALASKA

[illegible]

### Measures and Data

### Choice of Partner

### Discussion

## HEALTH • EDUCATION • RECREATION

1 = dominant left hand; 2 = dominant right hand

W. J. GILES

1. **Identify the main idea** of the passage.

## "Uni-Lectric" ?

### What Is It\_\_\_\_\_

A complete electric unit, generating 110 volts, 660 watts capacity.

- Plenty of current for ignition and power. No batteries or belts for the starter.

The same as used on modern automobiles.

Can be started from as many points as desired

Buy the **UNI-LECTRIC** and get a  
**BETTER PLANT**

**Unilectic Company of Canada**

1. 1994

19121 Jansen, A. 1994.

Edmonton, Alberta

## Farmers' Financial Directory

### Bond Investments of Absolute Safety

GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT  
6 GOLD BONDS

CITY OF REGINA 6 TWENTY-  
YEAR BONDS

**EDWARD BROWN & CO.**

Bond Dealers

225 LARSEN ST.

WINNIPEG

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000 RESERVE FUND £1,000,000  
PROFIT RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

A Banking business conducted in all its  
Branches  
Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit  
issued, available throughout the world.  
Savings Deposits bear interest at current rate.

225 LARSEN ST.

225 LARSEN ST. WINNIPEG, CANADA

## Strength and Fidelity

are two guiding principles in all business  
entrusted to us as Trustee, Executor,  
Administrator, Trustee, or in any other capacity.  
We offer a service that is efficient and is based  
with the idea of practical assistance.

## Union Trust Company

INCORPORATED

Main and Exchange Streets  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada Life Building  
WINDSOR, CAN.

## A WAR BARGAIN

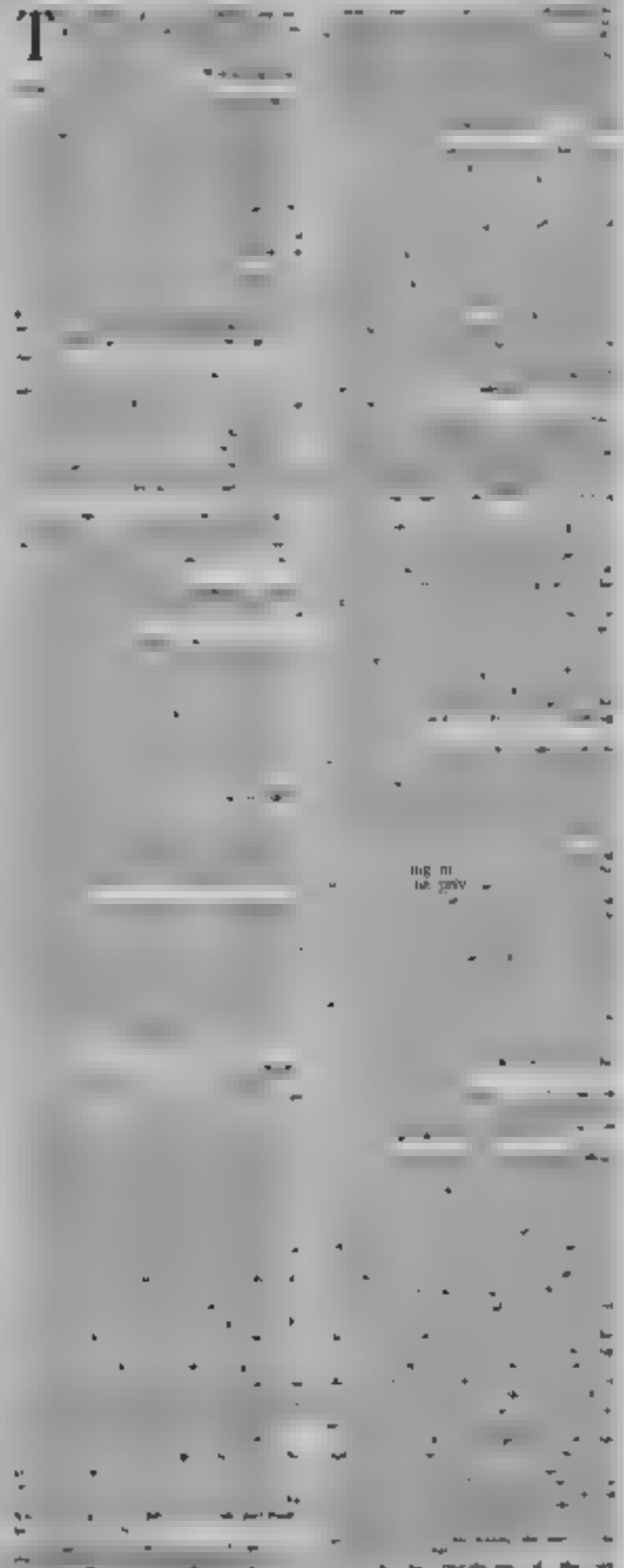
The Government of Canada is now selling surplus war material at a very low price. This material includes a large quantity of surplus war material.

For further particulars apply to

ARTHUR BOWEN 75-7th Ave. East Vancouver or  
THOM. THING 243 Confederation Life Building Winnipeg

## Idle Agricultural Lands

Recommendations of the Canadian Problems  
Club of Winnipeg



# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Capital Authorized \$100,000,000  
Paid Up \$25,000,000  
Reserve Funds \$10,000,000

Branches in all principal cities of Canada and the United States.  
Sole Agents for the sale of Life Insurance in Canada.  
Sole Agents for the sale of Fire Insurance in Canada.

## The Western Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office, Winnipeg, Man.  
Branches in all principal cities of the West.  
R. C. POWELL, General Manager

## "I CAN'T AFFORD"

Systematic Investment Plan  
Small weekly payments  
Build up a large fund  
I. M. ROBINSON & SONS  
100-110 Main Street, Winnipeg

## INSURE YOUR LIFE

With the Western Security Bank  
I. M. ROBINSON & SONS  
100-110 Main Street, Winnipeg

WHEN YOU BUY A BOND, PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

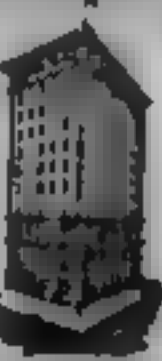
## Inspect These Bonds Before You Buy

1. The Bond must be issued by a Government or a Corporation.  
2. The Bond must be payable to the order of the holder.  
3. The Bond must be registered in the name of the holder.  
4. The Bond must be free from all liens and encumbrances.  
5. The Bond must be in full payment of the principal and interest.

## Graham Sisson & Co

Investment Bankers  
100-110 Main Street, Winnipeg

# UNION BANK OF CANADA



SECRET PROMPT RETURNS THROUGH UNION BANK OF CANADA DRAFTS

Branches in all principal cities of Canada and the United States.  
Sole Agents for the sale of Life Insurance in Canada.  
Sole Agents for the sale of Fire Insurance in Canada.

## NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

SAFEST AND BEST



## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Branches in all principal cities of Canada and the United States.

MAIN OFFICE 485 WINNIPEG

Branches in all principal cities of the West.

## SUCCESS Comes In Can't FAILURE Comes In Can't

Many men who say they want to be successful, but do not know how to get it. What is the answer? Save your money. Next to your kin-folks, Money is the best friend you have on earth. Take good care of it. Spend less than your income each month, and put your surplus in a safe place. The answer is here. \$100,000,000

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

Branches in all principal cities of Canada and the United States.

## HAIL INSURANCE

When your Head Insurance was the  
Hail Insurance Co. Ltd. of London, England

The Hail Insurance Co. Ltd. of London, England  
The Hail Insurance Co. Ltd. of London, England

THE HAIL INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON ENGLAND

Capital \$1,000,000 Paid Up \$250,000 Reserve \$500,000

Anderson & Sheppard, General Agents

## Oster, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds Mortgage Loans Insurance offered

100-110 Main Street, Winnipeg



## Fidelity Bonding

ALL FORMS OF Fidelity Bonding  
For Employers, Contractors, and others.  
Livery Passengers Assurance Company of London.  
404 Montreal, 4th Floor, Winnipeg

## LIFE INSURANCE

In the Only One of a Man's Assets that his Death Automatically Converts into Cash

The Great-West Life Assurance Company  
404 Montreal, 4th Floor, Winnipeg

## MONARCH LIFE

100-110 Main Street, Winnipeg

## Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through any reliable agent or direct to our office

## National Trust Company Limited.

123 Main Street WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON SASKATOON  
WAGANBIAN

## WOULD YOU BUY LAND IF ONE CROP PAID FOR IT?

**THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY**  
346 Main Street Winnipeg

## 35,000 Acres of Land For Sale

Land under lease until 1st June, 1900, but possession could probably be obtained about 1st June, 1919.

one of the most ideal Dairying and Mixed Farming land for colonization purposes in St. Albert

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at the St. Albert office of the Standard Trusts Company, Ltd., or to the undersigned at the St. Albert office of the Standard Trusts Company, Ltd., or to the undersigned at the St. Albert office of the Standard Trusts Company, Ltd.

St. Albert, Alta.  
The Standard Trusts Company, Ltd.

## HAIL INSURANCE THE HOME

ASSETS - \$44,048,651.58

## HAIL INSURANCE

### Great North Insurance Co.

A Great Insurance Co. for Great Service in Canada and the United States

Fair adjustments and Prompt Payments

We also write FIRE AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE

Oddfellows' Block CALGARY, Alta.

EMPIRE FINANCIERS LTD.

307 Centre Block REGINA, Sask.

Place the Paper in Writing Addressing It to the Editor.



Canada Permanent  
Mortgage Corporation

Money  
to Loan

## Food Will Win the War

Food is the most important factor in the war. It is the basis of all life and the foundation of all power. Without food, the war would be impossible. It is the most valuable asset of a nation and the most precious of all resources. It is the most important factor in the war and the most valuable asset of a nation.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Accurate  
Information of  
British Columbia

Pemberton & Son

# The Deeper Life

On Conscience

By Rev. S. H. H. (1918)

T

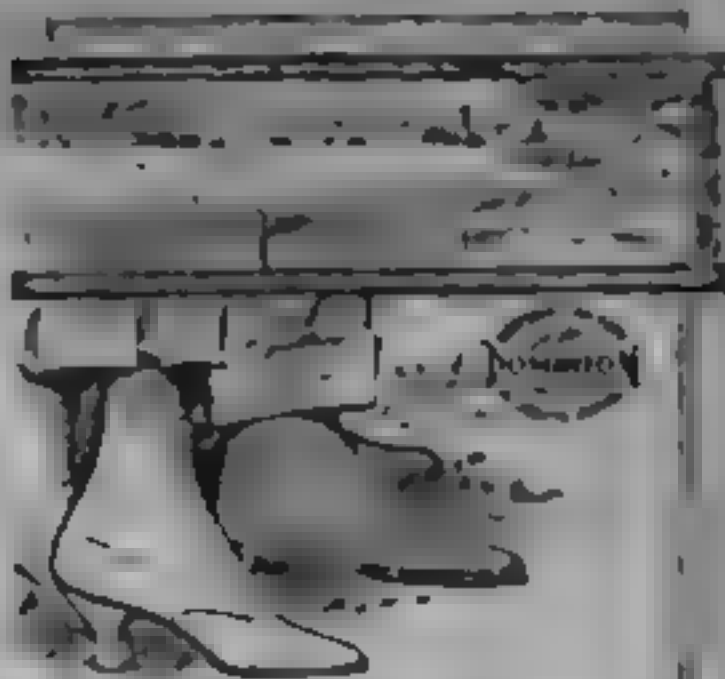


a really conscientious  
service A soldier

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not

The great program of the  
the education of conscience. Surely but  
surely the general conscience is being

and there penetrating and  
insight be seen to be wrong



## FLEET FOOT

comes as a welcome comfort as well  
as a summer economy to the farmer,  
his wife, his son and daughter.

FLEET FOOT SHOES will make  
farm work easier because they are  
light and springy, and so staunch  
that they stand up to any farm work.

Their sturdy wear and low price  
make them the most economical  
shoes you can put on the feet.  
For you can have two or three pairs  
of FLEET FOOT for the price of  
one pair of leather shoes.

Note genuine without the name FLEET  
FOOT stamped on the sole. Look for it.

The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT

**WE WANT YOUR WOOL**

THE ALLEN KAY CO. LONDON

### THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE

The Standard Trusts Company

205 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

# FREE Mileage Book

(FOR AUTOMOBILE OWNERS)



**MOST** Tires are good for many more miles of travel than they actually give.

The Goodyear Tires that run 10,000 miles are not better tires at the start than the Goodyears that run only 4,000. Barren accidents and overloading all should give the same mileage.

The extra 6,000 miles that some give are the reward of using the proper size of tire for load carried, sensible driving, of studied attention and care.

Car owners lose thousands of miles of Tire service—they use up two Tires where one would do—they waste valuable rubber, cotton and precious labor. And why?

Because they do not observe or perhaps do not understand the few rules for looking after Tires.

To-day it is every car owner's duty to save his Tires. To get from them every mile the factory builds into them.

It is nothing short of a duty to understand Tires and to watch them closely.

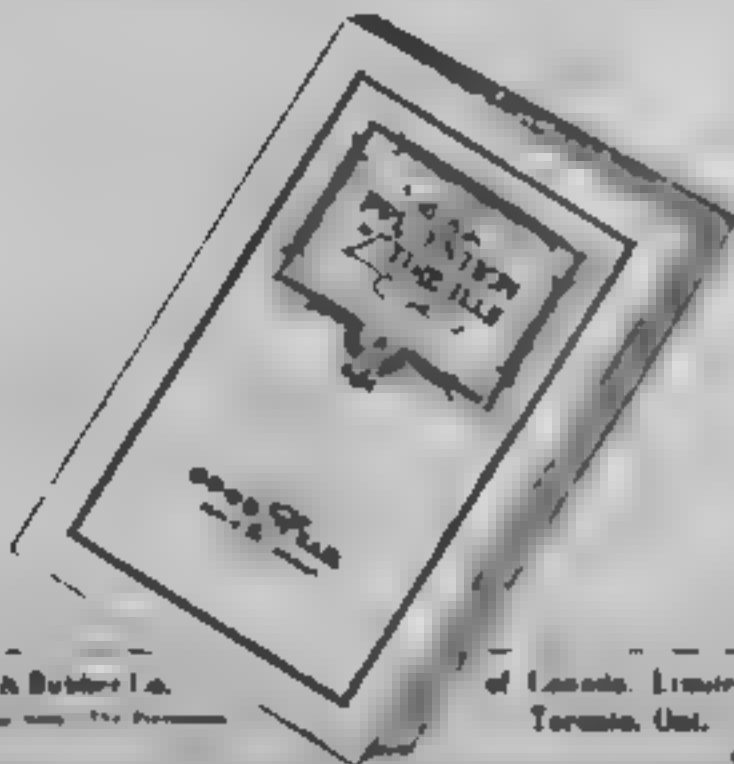
And because we also consider it our duty to help conserve the valuable materials and labor that go into Tires, we have printed a book on the care of Tires.

To many men this book will be worth hundreds of dollars for it will double the life of their Tires.

Copies of the Book are now ready for mailing. They will be sent Free of any charge to any Car Owner. We earnestly urge every Tire user to read and study this book. Write for a copy.

Tear off the Coupon *NOW* as a reminder.

**GOOD YEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Send no fee or charge now. The Postman

of Canada, Limited  
Toronto, Ont.

The Great Western Guide

The People and the  
Railroads

Track railway the report  
the regulation of the

While providing  
the free land

the extent to which the railways of  
the Dominion are indebted to the Fed-  
eral and provincial governments and efforts  
to themselves a sufficient argument to

# Furnace Management

## Ease of the Sunshine



Feeding the furnace

winding down the clock

keeping the health-giving water pan filled,

—fixing the drafts for the night,

these are the five main operations in the management of a furnace. And the temper and destruction of your furnace any one of them may be.

If your furnace is the famous McClary Sunshine these operations will cause you little more trouble or effort than winding up the clock.

The feed door of the Sunshine is big—you don't hit the side and damage your shovel and temper and scatter coal and naughty words all over the basement.

You don't shake the Sunshine grates, you merely rock them a few times,

and the ashes drop from the perpendicular see-box walls and grates and are guided into the big ash pan.

and you lift the ash pan out with handles that are always cool.

And at night, without going down to the basement, you drop the dumper and open the check with pull.

And the water pan is right above the feed door—very much in view, where you can't forget it.

And the water pan is right above the feed door—very much in view, where you can't forget it.

And the water pan is right above the feed door—very much in view, where you can't forget it.

Engineering Service Free

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

**OLSON TRACTOR**

**THE STANDARD TRACTOR**

OLSON TRACTOR CO. LTD.  
West J. W. W. W.

**Got Gophers?**  
**Kill 'Em Quick**  
**KILL-EM-QUICK**

**One of These Cars Must Wait!**

Extra Special Prices Quoted for  
Carload Orders Now

**The Cardiff Collieries Limited**

# The Country Homemakers

Country Club Society

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Country Club Society

Child Welfare Bureau

Federal Health Board



THE McCallum Family

Health Care Services



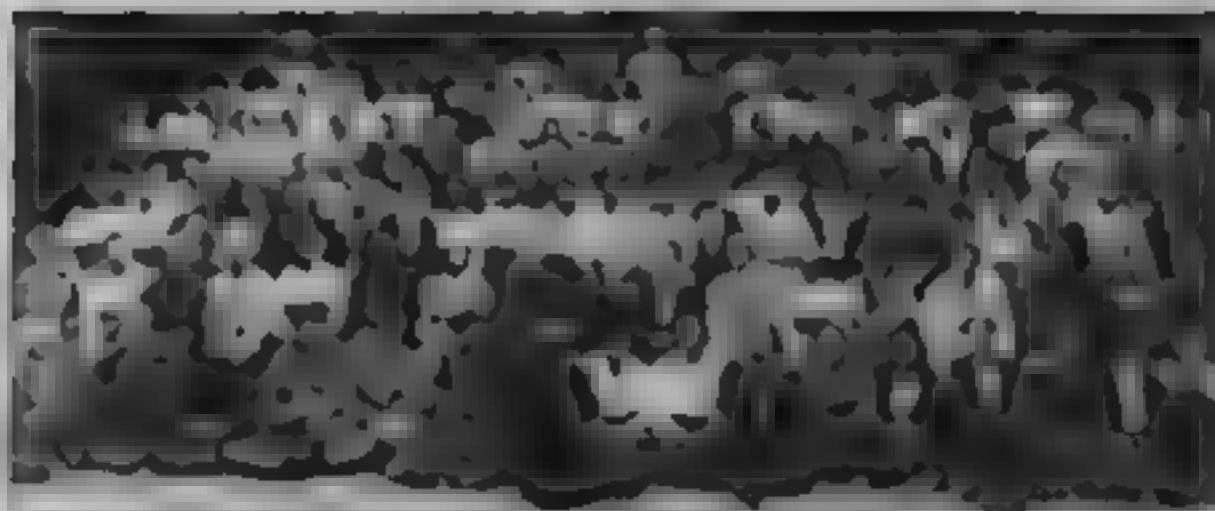
THE McCallum Family

# Farm Women's Clubs

4 District C - ---

1

1000  
1000



## School and College Directory

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE



**St. Alban's College** FRANCIS ALBERT  
LAW

### Rupert's Land Ladies' College

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

# YOUR CHANCE TO HELP THAT BOY

1988 has meant, for me, a lot of things. One of them is that I have been able to do what I want to do. I have been able to work on my own, and I have been able to do what I want to do. I have been able to work on my own, and I have been able to do what I want to do.

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

2. The second part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

3. The third part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of items, numbered 1 through 10, which are:

Thousands of young men on leave with I.C.S. help, have made big

**International  
Correspondence  
Schools**

1998 年 7 月 1 日起实施。该标准规定，  
 1998 年 7 月 1 日起实施。该标准规定，

## Saskatchewan Homemakers' Convention

### Report of Last Day's Proceedings

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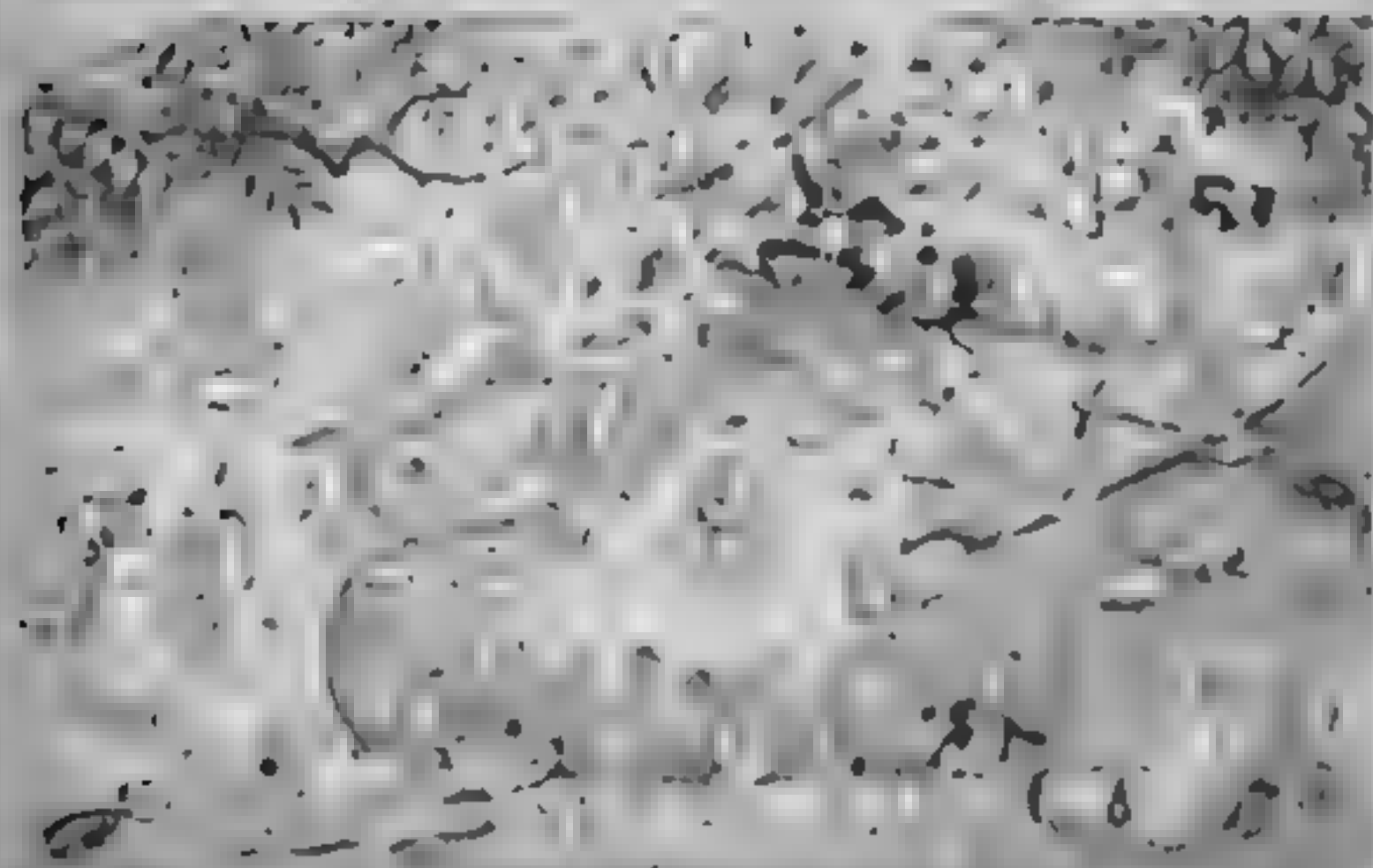
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# Young Canada Club

T

Smaller & dingier, dingier  
hell, the back you go to





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PAGE(S)**

in editorial and special article writing on The Grain Growers' Guide. Several of the articles dealing with the farmers' movement in the special Anniversary Number were, it was explained, written by him. The committee recommended his appointment as secretary. The appointment was made forthwith and Mr. Lambert was introduced to the Council, with most of the members of which he has, of course, been long and intimately acquainted.

#### Seed Grain Situation

The serious situation which may confront the farmers in some districts of the West in securing seed grain for the 1919 crop was also taken up. Reports indicated that in some sections the conditions of 1914 might be repeated. The representatives from Ontario called attention to the fall wheat situation

there. The total fall wheat yield would provide less than 25 per cent. of the amount required for this fall's seedling. A committee consisting of the president and secretary and Col. Fraser, of Ontario, was appointed to take steps to secure accurate information as to the seed grain situation in the prairie provinces. They were instructed to advise the government and the Board of Grain Supervisors of the conditions as they found them. They were further instructed to advise the government of the necessity of securing fall wheat for this year's seedling.

Mr. H. W. Wood referred to the conditions that arose last spring regarding the delivery of wheat to the elevators. A request had been sent out that the farmers deliver any wheat they had left with the result that some who

had made it a practice to hold over surplus wheat for seed purposes, had got the impression that the Board of Grain Supervisors had ordered them to deliver it. Mr. Wood and Mr. Rathwell got together and talked the matter over. They decided that it should not be made an order of the grain supervisors. The fact that the wrong impression had got abroad, however, had made the seed situation worse than it otherwise would have been.

#### Freight Rate Increases

Robert McKenzie reported that the railways had made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a freight increase of 25 per cent. effective August 1. Reports to the effect that the railways were already preparing their new tariffs were in circulation. It was true that Mr. McKenzie had raised the freight rates in the United States 25 per cent., explained Mr. McKenzie, but the rates to begin with were lower than they were here. In the United States they did not get the first increase of 15 per cent. on the Eastern lines. Besides, in the United States the government would get the profits, whereas in Canada they would go largely to the C.P.R. On motion by John Kennedy, a committee of five was appointed to take up the freight increase with full power to act.

#### Meetings With Other Bodies

A letter from Vere Brown, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, regarding short term credits was read to the Council. It raised various objections to the Short Term Credit Act which had been put in operation in Manitoba and requested a conference with the Council. Among other claims was one which stated that the members should assume unlimited liability for loans secured through the credit associations; and that the government should not assume any liability. A committee consisting of two members from each of the three provinces was appointed to go into the matter.

A conference with the Council was also requested by the Credit Men's Association. In fact, the association had gone so far as to appoint July 3 as the date for the conference and to write Mr. McKenzie that the date had been fixed. Mr. McKenzie at that time was in the East and the coming meeting of the Council had made it impossible to meet the credit men on that date. The secretary was instructed to inform the credit men and the bankers that the Council would be able to arrange a meeting some time during the last week of October or the first week of November. Mr. Gurney was asked if that time would be convenient for the Ontario men. "Ontario has got to that position where she is willing to make a sacrifice at any time to help the cause of the farmer," replied Mr. Gurney.

#### The Question of Taxation

As is usual at meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the question of taxation came up for discussion. It was felt, however, that this was becoming a matter of such moment that it would require a special meeting to deal with it at all adequately. Some interesting points were brought out in the short time the matter was open to discussion. One was that the Victory bonds were rapidly finding their way into the hands of financial institutions. Since the dividends were free from the income tax and a high rate of interest was realized they were looked upon as gilt-edged by the interests and special efforts were being put forth by some corporations to gather them in. Some mortgage companies were, for instance, finding that farmers were liquidating their indebtedness faster than new loans could be placed and had men out in the country buying up Victory bonds. The opinion was freely expressed that the dividends of future loans should not be exempt from income tax.

Mr. McKenzie was of the opinion that federal and provincial authorities should get together and determine which fields of taxation they should each exploit. There was already overlapping in the income tax. The statement that it should be put up to the Dominion government to pay more of the expenses of the war while it was in progress was vigorously applauded. Hon. Fred Langley explained at some

length the general principles governing provincial taxation. He stated that the provinces were co-ordinated in the matter of subsidies from the Dominion treasury and that the changes in the subsidies must be uniform as regards the different provinces. He outlined the operation of the wild land tax in Saskatchewan. The surtax on wild lands in the provinces had yielded an average of about \$700,000 a year for four years. This had formerly been expended by the municipalities. The new land tax, passed last session, would yield \$300,000 according to the estimate of Hon. Chas. Dunning. As far as the income tax was concerned he did not think that incomes of less than \$1,500 should be subject. It would prove to be a difficult matter to apply the income tax to farmers. Very few of them kept accounts and it was next to impossible for them to calculate what they had made from any year's operations.

"The organized farmers have always been ready to put forward land value taxation as an alternative for the tariff," said Mr. Langley. "It would not take one half as much out of the farmer's income to meet his share of the expenses of government. Under the tariff farmers are unconscious of the tax they are paying. The invisible tax was the biggest act of iniquity ever committed in the whole world of taxes."

The coal shortage was also discussed by the council, and it was felt that the whole matter should be made the subject of an investigation by a royal commission. Shortages when coal was purchased in carlots direct from the mines were complained of, especially in Alberta. As much as a ton underweight to the car was reported and it was decided to gather specific instances and take the matter up with the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The proceedings of the meeting closed with an interesting account by Robert McKenzie, of his trip through Eastern Canada, during which he attended the big farmers' meeting in Toronto, the manufacturers convention at Montreal, and did organization work in New Brunswick and Quebec. A report of his address will be published in an early issue of The Guide.

#### Price Unchanged

President Wilson has declared his intention of vetoing the agricultural appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, which fixed the price of wheat for 1918 at \$2.40 per bushel. President Wilson wants the price to remain at the present figure, \$2.21.

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In this Sale will be offered such famous females as "Queen Beattie of Cullen," Imp., Champion at the Highland and Royal Shows of Scotland and England, and Champion female at Chicago. "Majesty Queen," Champion at Chicago, and at the 1917 Western Canadian Fair. This cow will be sold with Show Bull calf at foot. "Frieda of Glencarnock III," Junior Champion of Canada, 1917.

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The real attraction of the Sale will be the great list of tried Breeding Cows, every one of them guaranteed right. These females are a remarkable lot, and with the large number to be sold, there are sure to be many real

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at Brandon, July 26



## 125 Head

Every animal will be  
sold absolutely without  
reserve.

## 75 Breeding Cows

the majority of them  
with calves at foot

## 20 Yearling Heifers 10 Bulls and

## THE WHOLE 1918 SHOW HERD

bargains. The Sale will afford a splendid opportunity to farmers and others who wish to start in raising Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; they will have here a chance to get the best kind of foundation stock, and at moderate prices.

The Bulls offered, are the good thick kind, which the Farmer and Rancher are looking for, and they will satisfy the most critical buyer.

Special Fatness Cows are being arranged for from points in Alberta and the United States. In order to make final arrangements for these cows, we would like to hear from breeders and others, who purpose attending our Sale and the Big Brandon Summer Fair. Special rates will be in operation over all the railways during Fair Week, July 23 to 27.

Catalogues will be ready July 1. Kindly send for one.

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It is no longer a question of owning your own outfit—but of choosing the right one. A small thresher, in order to save all the grain and to thresh it clean must be as perfect in design and construction as the largest and best grain-saving separator. It must be a real thresher in every sense of the word and differ from the larger ones only in size and capacity.

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John Foster of Spets, Sask., writes as follows: "I threshed wheat and oats this year, 700 bushels of wheat in nine hours, and 1500 bushels of oats in eight hours. The machine is built very strong and handy to adjust, and will do more work than other makes that cost from five to seven hundred dollars more."

Cresley Bros. of McCreary, Man., writes as follows: "The photos we send show us threshing Marquis wheat which went 35 bushels to the acre. The straw was tough all the time with the exception of two days. The machine did perfect work and was easily mastered. The blower disposes of the straw satisfactorily, and we could thresh for two days without a move. The six-

wheel track deserves special comment in eliminating all vibration. The agitators and beaters shake the straw so thoroughly that the grain cannot possibly pass over the decks. The component parts of the machine are substantially made. We have studied every combination on the market today, and we do not hesitate in pronouncing the Lister machine to be our first choice. The engine did not cause a minute's thought."

Henry Balser of Ladue, Alta., writes as follows: "All the neighbors around here who had a thresher outfit, when they saw the Lister machine, said it was the finest machine they had ever seen. The first day it arrived we received thirty-two calls that we should go and thresh for them."

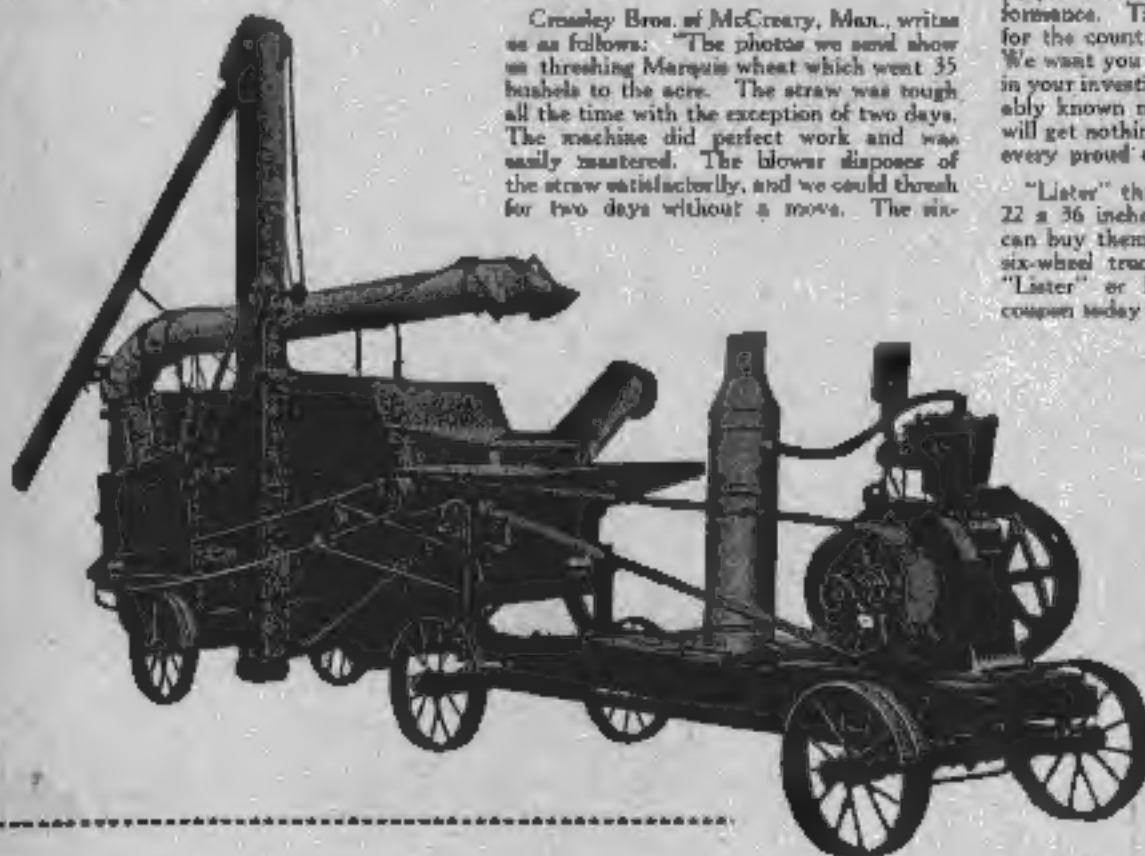
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For your own sake look around over the country and investigate—listen to what people have to say about the "Lister" performance. There's one somewhere near you for the country over is dotted with them. We want you to go just as deep as you like in your investigations of this well and favorably known machine. We know that you will get nothing but the highest praise from every proud owner of a "Lister."

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We will be at the Edmonton, Brandon and Regina Fairs. We want every farmer who attends these fairs to be sure and see us. Get all the facts—then go and make your choice. Your good judgment will at once tell you that the "Lister" is the thresher you should buy. For years to come it will do your threshing in a most efficient manner.



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